THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1824.

Vol 2....No 17.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID M'CLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Speyth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.
January 9, 1824.

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,
Extending from the Corner of Perry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Perry and Water Streets. Also

The House and Office,
On Water street, (from the 1st of April) at present occupied by Mr Geo. Boggs.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT
In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Bu[illegible], Red Wool, &c* for sale.

David Logan
Commission Ware-H[illegible] corner of Perry and Water-Streets, Pitt[illegible], Jan. 9—tf

---

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.
Offer [illegible] sale
AN INVOI[illegible] OF
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
TANNER'S OIL,
COFFEE,
CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2,
GINGER,
ALSPICE.
PEPPER,
SALTPETRE.
—*ALSO, IN STORE*—
Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,
Geneva Window-Glass,
SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture.
Alabama
COTTON,
Manufactured Tobacco.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9.—4t.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas rivers,

1400 BARRELS
OF
Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Pittsburgh, Jan 9—6t.

⁂ The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Is postponed to Saturday, 17th inst.

ALTHOUGH the Manager finds it necessary to postpone the drawing of the present class for a few days, he has the pleasure to be able to assure the public with confidence, that, in consequence of a recent arrangement made with the Union Canal Company, this will be the last postponement of any class that he may have the management of in this city.

Arch'd M'Intyre,
Manager.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—[Jan. 9.—2t.]

A Valuable Tract of Land
For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, on the premises, *at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us.

Robert Boggs,
Robert Scott, } Ex'rs.
Jan, 9, 1824—6t.

Register's Office,
December 22d, 1823.
Allegheny County, ss.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested in the estates of Thomas Cavet, late of Plum township, deceased, John Deal, Patrick Graham and Daniel Graham, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased: That the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's Office, the accounts of their administration of the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1824.

Wm. B. Foster,
Register.
December [illegible]

The Gazette.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE BACHELORS' PETITION.

To the Hon. the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, Bachelors of Pittsburgh, respectfully represent:

That they have heard, with surprise, and honest indignation, of a proposition recently made, in what has hitherto been honorably denominated the popular branch of the state legislature, the object of which is to impose a tax on all unmarried male citizens of the commonwealth, above a certain age. This proposition, although it is neither an anomaly in legislation, nor a novelty in theory, or experience, they were induced, from the facetious disposition of the gentleman by whom it was made, to consider rather as a sportive sally of senatorial wit, than as a serious effort to accomplish its ostensible object. They, therefore, in common with their fellow-bachelors, suffered it to keep on its course in the lower house of the legislature, without any apprehension that it would ever reach the upper chamber. They considered it, more as a subject, intended to amuse the leisure hours of the legislator,—to relax his mind from the graver duties of his situation, and to afford a theme for the indulgence of exuberant fancy and florid harangue, than as a topic worthy of the dignified station of those who are entrusted with the civil destinies of freemen, or appropriate, in its nature or intention, to the wishes, the feelings, or the interests, either of bachelor particulars, or the community in general. But when they saw the bill at which they had smiled, as at the christmas toy or gambol of overgrown children, become a matter of downright seriousness, they could no longer suffer their risible muscles to play, while they beheld, in fancy, on one side, importunate maidens demanding their plighted vows, and felt, on the other, the tax-gatherer plucking them by the sleeve. There was no longer time for them to indulge in honest laughter at the holiday sport of demure legislators, when they felt the fingers of venerable virgins tugging at their heart strings, witnessed the malicious smile, with which the petticoated tyrants viewed their despair, and were compelled to keep both hands on their almost pennyless pockets, about to be robbed of their last shilling, as the penalty of fidelity to bachelors' rights. They were soon, ludicrously enough, made to laugh on the other side of their mouths, and were brought down into the very lowest depths of despondency. But they thought, instantaneously, of the aid which your honorable body might afford them in their distress, and resolved, forthwith, to draw up a petition, the first resort of office-seekers, and the last of high minded, sturdy republicans; while they found comfort in the belief that they might yet be rescued from tax collectors and matrimonial brokers.

Your memorialists, conscious of the strength of their claims upon legislative justice,—confiding in the impartiality of the law, and in the character, which they have ever sustained, as true and patriotic citizens, cannot, for a moment, doubt the success of their appeal to the representatives, as well of the bachelors, as of the married,—the free and the bond. They know, too well, what odium has always been heaped upon those who choose to remain singular, when so many would put them in the plural number; what jests, what quaint conceits, what slanders have been invented, to fright or shame them from their state of celibacy. They have felt, too long, the displeasure of the married, and the more fearful indignation of the female candidates for matrimony, not to be sensible how much they must yet endure, in their struggle with this holy alliance against their inclination, and in supporting, in a defensive attitude, their solemn declaration of independence. While they resist, with manly effort, the shrugs of the elderly matron, the reproof of the middle aged husband, and the contempt, or wrath of the pert young lady, they would vindicate from the vile aspersions of old and young, single and double, the innocence of their intentions, and the sincerity of their wishes to remain unplighted and unyoked, until it shall please their inclinations to undergo a change. They are neither disaffected to the political government, nor enemies of those, who, from honest conviction, relinquish their opinions, and, with them, their bachelor condition. While they thus avow their amicable disposition towards the constitution of their country, and their charity for those who would go out from among them, to conjugate the verb "to love," and endeavor to decline the substantive "repent," in the schools of sentiment and experience, they ask, for themselves, the same degree of forbearance, which they are ready to exert in behalf of others. They are not all *old* bachelors, nor are any of them bachelors of arts. They have taken no degree, except the comparative one, between the state of boyhood, and the superlative of gray hairs; and have no other diploma to boast of, than that which is awarded them by the faculty of public opinion, after having critically investigated their proficiency in the philosophy of number one, and decided, that as they have past their school-boy novitiate, and are arrived at years of discretion, they may be permitted to judge and act for themselves.

Your memorialists do most conscientiously believe, that the measure proposed, as the means of translating them from their natural state of freedom, to the artificial one of matrimonial dependence, instead of producing beneficial results, either to the commonwealth, to "the best half of creation,"* or to themselves, would redound, in its practical effects, to the injury of all concerned. They conceive, that an attempt to force, by a sudden and violent effort, the natural streams of human feelings, or opinions, into the canals, which are projected for the promotion of particular designs or interests, must eventuate in the most destructive consequences. Innovations, made either in private or political arrangements, which are esteemed for their intrinsic, or conventional value, and venerable from their antiquity, are always squinted at with jealousy, and criticised with more than reviewers' severity. Unless their necessity or expediency be intuitively perceived, and voluntarily acknowledged, by all, they will excite the suspicion of the judicious matter-of-fact mind, the ridicule of the witty, and the contempt of the theorist, who was so unlucky, as not to have speculated upon their feasibility, before they were proposed by others. Whatever "comes home to the business and bosoms" of a large portion of society, should undergo strict research, and receive general approbation, before it is reduced from thought to deed. And nothing, as your memorialists humbly believe, is more deserving of these preliminary tests, than the bill, to which they would now call your attention. Should it become a law, the ancient and honorable society of bachelors, will be reduced to the mortifying dilemma of relinquishing all their plans for self-government, all their hopes of living free from the unnumbered "ills that" married life "is heir to"—hopes, long and fondly cherished, or of choosing between an abrupt transition from single suffering to complicated misery, and the payment of the "commodity," as the price of their freedom. The evils which would spring from the adoption of the last alternative, appear to them more countless and appalling than was the mailed corps of warriors, that grew from the dragon's teeth. A mere detail of some of these evils will be sufficient to demonstrate how much they should be deprecated, in a land of steady habits, and among a christian people.

It must be obvious to your honorable body, that the contemplated tax on bachelors would not only be exacted from those who can least afford to contribute it, but that, contrary to the design with which protecting duties should invariably be assessed, it would be demanded, not as a support to the manufacturer, or a consideration from the consumer, but as the penalty of dispensing with the very commodity, for whose advantage it is to be required. That it would be paid by those, whose pecuniary resources are less abundant than those of the individuals who are to be exempted from its payment, is demonstrable from the fact, that the increase of bachelors, is as much attributable to the decay, or *statu quo* of their purses, as to the permanency of their resolutions against wedlock. Fatal and long experience has too well shown the causes of this state of things, to need any auxiliary aid from argument. Those causes, are felt, in their immediate effects, by all classes of the community. They have their origin in the pressure of the times, which all the schemes of visionaries, and all the resolutions of numberless meetings, have been unable to alleviate, in the extension of luxury, and extravagance in living, dress, and fashionable amusements, which seem to increase in an inverse ratio with the means of their support. Their evidences are seen in the advertising columns of gazettes, and before the judges sitting for the accommodation of those who seek the "benefit of the act." Their termination is traced to the alms-house, the highway, the mail-bag, and the gaol; and misery, villany and despair are their sworn companions, who "stick" to them "closer than a brother," to the end of their career.

In this condition of pecuniary and moral society, your memorialists can do no less than declare, that a measure, tending to deprive them of any part, however small, of their possessions, or to coerce their entrance into a state of existence, requiring additional expenditure, would be both oppressive and unwise. It must not be supposed that the pretty face, or symmetrical figure of a wife, is all that is necessary to constitute the happiness of a husband. In the present "hard times," economy, if not a *sine qua non*, is at least a most desirable provision in a marriage treaty.—Industry and thrifty housewifery are no despicable qualities in the female merchants, who frequent the matrimonial exchange. But instead of economy they exhibit extravagance. Instead of linseywoolsey, "factory cotton," and "milliner's bonnets," they display the merino shawl, the Canton crape, and the Leghorn flat. Instead of sitting at their fire-sides, whirling their spinning-wheels, as in the golden age of female management, they thrum the piano, shuffle the cards, visit the stores, and talk scandal. And after wearing those, and doing these things, they wonder at the increase of celibacy, rail at old bachelors, and complain of the want of "beaux!" Can they expect that while they threaten all, who may "pop the question" to them, with such an appalling accumulation of expense, for the gratification of their fashionable wants, they can allure any prudent suitors to their levees, or "shoppings?" Feathers and furbelows, reticules and ringlets, may furnish tolerable bait for the small fry of dandies and "ladies' men;" but other, and more substantial attractions are necessary, to induce old and wary fish to nibble at the hook, or gulp it down. These unskilful anglers in the troubled waters of matrimony, may, without indulging to excess in the language of transformation, be compared to the flowers of the field, which to-day are, and to-morrow are not.—They are the "lilies of the valley, which sew not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." They bloom and flourish, in the sunshine of fashion, their delicate beauties nourished by the morning dew of adulation, and the small rain sent down from their clouds of exquisite danglers; but, in the retired shade of domestic life, they droop and wither, in all the careless neglige of uncurled hair, and unwashed gown.

Nor, with all respectful deference to the better judgment of your honorable body, is it a trivial consideration, that, in the masquerade of courtship, where it is the object of so many to remain *incog.* and in disguise, it is difficult to discern the real character of that incomprehensible contradiction, so often, and so truly called "Heaven's *last best* gift." The choice of a wife, is tritely compared to an adventure in a lottery, in which there are many blanks to a prize; and if you even draw from the wheel, a comfortable fortune, it is shaved so closely by the worshipful, the lottery and exchange brokers, and so reduced by the subtraction of discount, that it soon assumes a very different appearance from that which the "*scheme*" had promised. Your memorialists, however, respectfully venture to propose a substitution of the foregoing comparison of the masquerade, for the stale and far less appropriate one of the lottery: and after having [illegible] the ideal figure to more substantial fact, you need not be reminded how uncomfortable must be the situation of him who may have "led to the altar" one of these masqued divinities. Hardly is the honey-moon past, scarce have the wine, the cake and the wedding guests departed, when the bride removes her masque, and appears in *propria persona.* Then begins the pelting of the pitiless storm, upon the defenceless head of the once devoted swain, but now still more devoted husband. He finds, too late, that we "dream in courtship, and in marriage wake;" and soon, very soon, is he awakened from his fond vision of conjugal felicity, eternal attachment, and "love in a cottage," to the frightful realities of Xantippe's upbraidings, and Agrippina's despotism.—It has been most felicitously said, that if Petrarch had married his Laura, he would never have written down sonnets upon her. It may be said, with equal veracity, that if Phaon had espoused the sentimental Sappho, the rock of Leucate would have afforded a starting place into the deep waters, for one, of a sex different from her own, and equally desperate, though from a far different cause.

But, to proceed with the immediate subject of their memorial, without fatiguing your honorable body with allusions to classical misfortunes, your memorialists would, in all sincerity, deprecate the misery which they would incur, by being forced to unite their destinies with fair ones, whose temper and policy might happen to be the very reverse of their own. Such an union could not, indeed, be in reality effected. The attempts to mingle the ingredients of hearts and minds, having a natural repugnancy to each other, would be like an effort to mix oil with water; for, do as we may, the ragings and whims of the termagant, if cast upon the waters of a good easy temperament, can never amalgamate with it, but will forever remain uppermost.—True it is, that, according to the erudite Blackstone, "the husband might, (by the old law) give his wife moderate correction," and thus endeavor to allay the tempest of her words, and repress her *penchant* for extravagance. But the same learned author informs us, that "this power of correction was confined within reasonable bounds, and that the husband was prohibited from using any violence to his wife, *aliter quam ad virum, ex causa regiminis et castigationis uxoris suae licite et rationabiliter pertinet;*" so that, in fact, he possessed no power at all; and, whatever supervision he might acquire over her conduct, by mild persuasion, he would rarely risk the opprobrium of refined society, by exerting his right "*flagellis et fustibus acriter verberare uxorem,*" *to beat his wife severely with whips and sticks,* or even "*modicum castigationem adhibere,*" *to administer moderate chastisement.* Your honorable body must be sensible what peril the modern husband would incur, by adopting either of these modes of punishment, not only from public opinion, which would, without mercy, sentence him to the pains and penalties of contempt, as an unmanly, inhuman block, but from the actual reciprocity of stripes which might be granted him. As the woman is the weaker vessel, (whose contents are, however, often possessed of great strength) and as she is, by her nuptial vow, bound to love, honor, and obey her wedded lord, any attempt to coerce obedience, respect, or affection, would be stigmatized as a despotic exercise of muscular power, upon a weak and helpless object, and be visited with summary execration, from the honorable part of both sexes. Thus, unless the miserable husband consent either to bide the fury of public reprobation, or confess, in the homely, but expressive phraseology of the old adage, as used by Bailie Nicol Jarvie, that "the gray mare is the better horse," he must frequently be left without redress, contrary to the maxim of law, that "every wrong has its remedy." If, indeed, he could untie the noose of wedlock, he might, with that incorrigible old bachelor, Signor Benedick, resolve, that "because he would not do women the wrong to mistrust any of them, he would do himself the right to trust none," and forthwith pay the fine imposed upon his transgression, which is, to live and die a bachelor."

History, both ancient and modern, furnishes memorials of the tyranny which endeavored to convert the worthy disciples of celibate from their faith. It records the unjust penalties, the harsh proscriptions, the malicious insults, of which they were the victims. All the edicts that imperial despotism, republican policy, and popular custom could devise, were unavailing to augment the number of idolaters at the altar of Hymen. It was in vain that the canons of Moses, according to the Rabbins, required all, with but few exceptions, to marry at twenty-eight years of age, the infamy and exclusion from civil and military employments and public shows, decreed against bachelors by that iron hearted old fellow, Lycurgus, were equally ineffectual. The severities practised by the Roman censors, and those denounced by the *Lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus,* or Papian—Pappaean law, enacted under the reign of Augustus, were unable to make our stout spirited predecessors depart from their integrity. The statutes passed in the reign of William the 3d and in that of George the 3d, which imposed a tax on bachelors, could not accomplish their purpose. All these arbitrary and cruel attempts, directed against the rights of conscience, terminated, as every effort must terminate, which would array human authority against the dictates of the heart. They were impotent in their struggle, and, in their result, could only increase the number of discontented husbands, rebellious wives and unportioned children.

Thus, from tangible fact, as well as from abstract logic, the inefficacy, folly, and injustice of legislative caucusing and old maiden intrigues, against the natural privileges of the order of bachelors, the clear and admonitory corollary may be drawn: that the combatants for freedom, when conscience and convenience fight on this side, must be triumphant over the principalities and powers of match-makers, law makers, tea-table cabals, dandies and dandinettes.

And, referring to the authority of both holy and profane writers, additional support is found in behalf of the oppressed and slandered singulars. Malthus, in his famous treatise on population, states it as a "fundamental maxim, that in any efforts which we may make to improve the lower classes of society, we must not, on any account, do any thing which tends directly to encourage marriage." Paul, the chief and most eloquent of the apostles, alluding to the undue influence which wives so often usurp over their mates, thus speaks to the Corinthians: "He that is unmarried, careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord, but he that is married, careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife. And this I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a snare upon you, but for that which is comely, and that ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction." To the same purport are the recommendations and injunctions of the primitive Christian church and canon law. The former of these recommended celibacy as preferable to wedlock: the latter, as if determined to discourage habitual gallantry, coquetry and flirtation, commanded bachelors, when arrived at a proper age, "either to marry or turn monks in earnest."

Thus, supported by reason and authority, both human and divine, your memorialists confidently address the legislature in their common cause. They cannot do so much injustice to the legislators of a free people, as to suppose that the bachelor tax bill will ever be metamorphosed into a law. Considering such a law as one that would create a capitation tax—a species of *imposition,* against which Mr. Hamilton, in the Federalist, has recorded his disapprobation; as a duty to be levied on the person, and not upon property, the only legitimate object of taxation, your bachelors do most solemnly and unanimously enter their protest against its enaction. They have seen enough of marriages contracted hastily, for the sake of convenience, "consideration," and family *arrangement,* not to dread any extension of the matrimonial mania, which is too apt to rage with sufficient violence, even when left by "act of assembly" to its own epidemical force. They have witnessed too many sudden transformations of beardless gallants into boyish husbands; too many precipitate conjugations of deceased purses and youthful levity; too much connubial unhappiness, springing from the want of mature judgment, in the contracted parties, the abundance of their poverty and the sugar and wormwood of their respective tempers, to look with very delightful sensations towards any augmentation in the number of Cupid's votaries who may intend to extinguish his torch in the temple of Hymen.

Recurring to the admonition of Malthus, they would remind your honorable body of the aggravated evils which may result from any farther encouragement of marriage. They would point to the registry of insolvents, and the crowded appartments of the alms house, those resorts of so many men and women, who went the way of all flesh, viz. became husbands and wives, without having thought of the 'ways and means' by which they were to 'raise the wind;' but who, thinking of nothing but love and sentiment, put far from them all fears of future penury, or if it gained ingress to their minds, appeased its wrath by exclaiming,

> "Hang sorrow, cast away care,
> "The parish is bound to maintain us."

Your memorialists think that no less qualification should be required of the candidates for matrimony than one which is attached, in a certain town in England, to the right of suffrage—that of boiling their own pot. The electors residing in the town aforesaid according to a late traveller, are known by the appropriate name of "potwolloppers," and the indispensable prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise, is that they are able to keep their own pot, and make it boil; but, whether it must contain black broth, like that of the Lacedemonians, or apple dumplings, like that of the Americans, the tourist does not inform us.

Your memorialists will not trespass much longer on the patience of your honorable body, which is subjected to so much suffering inflicted upon it by the speeches and resolves of its patriotic members. They cannot, however, consistently with their own prescriptive privileges, and the justice of the commonwealth, refrain from expressing, in the conclusion of their petition, a confident hope, that you will not consent to prostrate the constitution and themselves at the feet of triumphant damsels, who have survived their youth, their charms, and their pleasant tempers. They do most fervently and fondly believe, that you will not, by the passage of the bachelor bill, inflict a pecuniary mulct upon their present disinclination to the marriage noose; that you will not ruffle the calm surface of their existence by the storms of matrimonial strife, or destroy the felicity which they hoped to enjoy, until destiny, the master of us all, should have bro't about a revolution in their solitary lucubrations. That felicity, however it may be depreciated by this scandal-loving age, is real, though not without the alloy which is mingled with all sublunary enjoyments.

> 'Funny and free are a bachelor's revelries,
> Cheerily, merrily passes his life;
> Nothing knows he of connubial devilries,
> Troublesome children and clamorous wife.
> Free from satiety, care and anxiety,
> Charms in variety, fall to his share;
> Bacchus's blisses and Venus's kisses,
> This, boys, this is the bachelor's fare."

The illnatured parody upon this humorous stanza is omitted, as a production better suited to the warm latitudes of the toilet and nursery, than to the more moderate temperature of a senatorial hall.

Your memorialists conscientiously believe, that they have solicited from the justice and true policy of the representatives of the people, nothing more than that forbearance, in behalf of their constitutional rights, to which they are entitled. They do not demand either protecting or prohibitory duties to be laid upon the witty, sarcastic, and malicious productions which may be brought into the female market, either from foreign or domestic manufactories, for the purpose of suppressing the intercourse which they have hitherto maintained among themselves, and of compelling them to become adventurers in the trade of matrimony. They ask only, of your wisdom and equity to "let them alone," to let them "regulate themselves," well assured that no legislative interposition can reverse the decrees of conscience, or create anew provisions or amendments in the constitution of nature.—With the philosopher of the tub, the highest favor they solicit from emperor or president, imperial parliament or republican assembly, is, that each and all of them would "stand out of their sunshine," and let them live a little longer, without compelling them to pronounce the fearful words, "Will you have me?" They claim no more than this from your honorable body but they would consider it oppressive to be granted less; and anticipating such relief from impending perils, as in the plenitude of your wisdom you may devise, they will, as in duty bound, ever pray, that those among you who are married may live happily, and that those who yet hold fast to their bachelorship may never be *taxed,* intimidated or cheated into matrimony.

---

* [illegible] Gen. [illegible]

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf [illegible] Market Street

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6,—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. | FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1824. | Vol 2...No 17.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTERS' INK.

A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Speyth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.
January 9, 1824.

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,
Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Ferry and Water Streets. Also

The House and Office,
On Water street, (from the 1st of April) at present occupied by Mr Geo. Boggs.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT
In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c* for sale.

David Logan
Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

---

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.
Offer for Sale
AN INVOICE OF
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

TANNER'S OIL,	GINGER,
COFFEE,	ALSPICE.
CHOCOLATE, Nos. 1 & 2,	PEPPER,
	SALTPETRE.

—ALSO, IN STORE—
Juniata Bar-Iron & Nails,
Geneva Window-Glass,
SCYTHES & SICKLES, Belknap's Manufacture.
Alabama
COTTON,
Manufactured Tobacco.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—4t.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas rivers.

1400 BARRELS
OF
Salt,

Principally made and packed during the last summer, which they are selling at a reduced price.

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Pittsburgh, Jan 9—6t.

*** The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Is postponed to Saturday, 17th inst.

ALTHOUGH the Manager finds it necessary to postpone the drawing of the present class for a few days, he has the pleasure to be able to assure the public with confidence, that, in consequence of a recent arrangement made with the Union Canal Company, this will be the last postponement of any class that he may have the management of in this city

Arch'd M'Intyre,
Manager.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1.—[Jan. 9.—2t.]

A Valuable Tract of Land
For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard—all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock, A M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us.

Robert Boggs,
Robert Scott, } Ex'rs.
Jan, 9, 1824—6t.

Register's Office,
December 22d, 1823.
Allegheny County, ss.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons interested in the estates of Thomas Cavet, late of Plum township, deceased, John Deal, Patrick Graham and Daniel Graham, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased: That the executors and administrators of the said decedents, have filed in the Register's Office, the accounts of their administration, of the estates of the said decedents, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1824.

Wm. B. Foster,
Register.
December 23—4t

The Gazette.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE BACHELORS' PETITION.

To the Hon. the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, Bachelors of Pittsburgh, respectfully represent:

That they have heard, with surprise, and honest indignation, of a proposition recently made, in what has hitherto been honorably denominated the popular branch of the state legislature, the object of which is to impose a tax on all unmarried male citizens of the commonwealth, above a certain age. This proposition, although it is neither an anomaly in legislation, nor a novelty in theory, or experience, they were induced, from the facetious disposition of the gentleman by whom it was made, to consider rather as a sportive sally of senatorial wit, than as a serious effort to accomplish its ostensible object. They, therefore, in common with their fellow-bachelors, suffered it to keep on its course in the lower house of the legislature, without any apprehension that it would ever reach the upper chamber. They considered it, more as a subject, intended to amuse the leisure hours of the legislator,—to relax his mind from the graver duties of his situation, and to afford a theme for the indulgence of exuberent fancy and florid harangue, than as a topic worthy of the dignified station of those who are entrusted with the civil destinies of freemen, or appropriate, in its nature or intention, to the wishes, the feelings, or the interests, either of bachelor particulars, or the community in general. But when they saw the bill at which they had smiled, as at the christmas toy or gambol of overgrown children, become a matter of downright seriousness, they could no longer suffer their risible muscles to play, while they beheld, in fancy, on one side, importunate maidens demanding their plighted vows, and felt, on the other, the tax-gatherer plucking them by the sleeve. There was no longer time for them to indulge in honest laughter at the holiday sport of demure legislators, when they felt the fingers of venerable virgins tugging at their heart strings, witnessed the malicious smile, with which the petticoated tyrants viewed their despair, and were compelled to keep both hands on their almost pennyless pockets, about to be robbed of their last shilling, as the penalty of fidelity to bachelors' rights. They were soon, ludicrously enough, made to laugh on the other side of their mouths, and were brought down into the very lowest depths of despondency. But they thought, instantaneously, of the aid which your honorable body might afford them in their distress, and resolved, forthwith, to draw up a petition, the first resort of office-seekers, and the last of high minded, sturdy republicans; while they found comfort in the belief that they might yet be rescued from tax collectors and matrimonial brokers.

Your memorialists, conscious of the strength of their claims upon legislative justice,—confiding in the impartiality of the law, and in the character, which they have ever sustained, as true and patriotic citizens, cannot, for a moment, doubt the success of their appeal to the representatives, as well of the bachelors, as of the married,—the free and the bond. They know, too well, what odium has always been heaped upon those who choose to remain singular, when so many would put them in the plural number; what jests, what quaint conceits, what slanders have been invented, to fright or shame them from their state of celibacy. They have felt, too long, the displeasure of the married, and the more fearful indignation of the female candidates for matrimony, not to be sensible how much they must yet endure, in their struggle with this holy alliance against their inclination, and in supporting, in a defensive attitude, their solemn declaration of independence. While they resist, with manly effort, the shrugs of the elderly matron, the reproof of the middle aged husband, and the contempt, or wrath of the pert young lady, they would vindicate from the vile aspersions of old and young, single and double, the innocence of their intentions, and the sincerity of their wishes to remain unplighted and unyoked, until it shall please their inclinations to undergo a change. They are neither disaffected to the political government, nor enemies of those, who, from honest conviction, relinquish their opinions, and, with them, their bachelor condition. While they thus avow their amicable disposition towards the constitution of their country, and their charity for those who would go out from among them, to conjugate the verb "to love," and endeavor to decline the substantive "repent," in the schools of sentiment and experience, they ask, for themselves, the same degree of forbearance, which they are ready to exert in behalf of others. They are not all *old* bachelors, nor are any of them bachelors of arts. They have taken no degree, except the comparative one, between the state of boyhood, and the superlative of gray hairs; and have no other diploma to boast of, than that which is awarded them by the faculty of public opinion, after having critically investigated their proficiency in the philosophy of number one, and decided, that as they have past their school-boy novitiate, and are arrived at years of discretion, they may be permitted to judge and act for themselves.

Your memorialists do most conscientiously believe, that the measure proposed, as the means of translating them from their natural state of freedom, to the artificial one of matrimonial dependence, instead of producing beneficial results, either to the commonwealth, to "the best half of creation,"[*] or to themselves, would redound, in its practical effects, to the injury of all concerned. They conceive, that an attempt to force, by a sudden and violent effort, the natural streams of human feelings, or opinions, into the canals, which are projected for the promotion of particular designs or interests, must eventuate in the most destructive consequences. Innovations, made either in private or political *arrangements,* which are esteemed for their intrinsic, or conventional value, and venerable from their antiquity, are always squinted at with jealousy, and criticised with more than reviewers' severity. Unless their necessity or expediency be intuitively perceived, and voluntarily acknowledged, by all, they will excite the suspicion of the judicious matter of fact mind, the ridicule of the witty, and the contempt of the theorist, who was so unlucky, as not to have speculated upon their feasibility, before they were proposed by others. Whatever "comes home to the business and bosoms" of a large portion of society, should undergo strict research, and receive general approbation, before it is reduced from thought to deed. And nothing, as your memorialists humbly believe, is more deserving of these preliminary tests, than the bill, to which they would now call your attention. Should it become a law, the ancient and honorable society of bachelors, will be reduced to the mortifying dilemma of relinquishing all their plans for self-government, all their hopes of living free from the unnumbered "ills that" married life "is heir to"—hopes, long and fondly cherished, or of choosing between an abrupt transition from single suffering to complicated misery, and the payment of the "commodity," as the price of their freedom. The evils which would spring from the adoption of the last alternative, appear to them more countless and appalling than was the mailed corps of warriors, that grew from the dragon's teeth. A mere detail of some of these evils will be sufficient to demonstrate how much they should be deprecated, in a land of steady habits, and among a christian people.

It must be obvious to your honorable body, that the contemplated tax on bachelors would not only be exacted from those who can least afford to contribute it, but that, contrary to the design with which protecting duties should invariably be assessed, it would be demanded, not as a support to the manufacturer, or a consideration from the consumer, but as the penalty of dispensing with the very commodity, for whose advantage it is to be required. That it would be paid by those, whose pecuniary resources are less abundant than those of the individuals who are to be exempted from its payment, is demonstrable from the fact, that the increase of bachelors, is as much attributable to the decay, or *statu quo* of their purses, as to the permanency of their resolutions against wedlock. Fatal and long experience has too well shown the causes of this state of things, to need any auxiliary aid from argument. Those causes, are felt, in their immediate effects, by all classes of the community. They have their origin in the pressure of the times, which all the schemes of visionaries, and all the resolutions of numberless meetings, have been unable to alleviate, in the extension of luxury, and extravagance in living, dress, and fashionable amusements, which seem to increase in an inverse ratio with the means of their support. Their evidences are seen in the advertising columns of gazettes, and before the judges sitting for the accommodation of those who seek the "benefit of the act." Their termination is traced to the alms-house, the highway, the mail-bag, and the gaol; and misery, villany and despair are their sworn companions, who "stick" to them "closer than a brother," to the end of their career.

In this condition of pecuniary and moral society, your memorialists can do no less than declare, that a measure, tending to deprive them of any part, however small, of their possessions, or to coerce their entrance into a state of existence, requiring additional expenditure, would be both oppressive and unwise. It must not be supposed that the pretty face, or symmetrical figure of a wife, is all that is necessary to constitute the happiness of a husband. In the present "hard times," economy, if not a *sine qua non,* is at least a most desirable provision in a marriage treaty.—Industry and thrifty housewifery are no despicable qualities in the female merchants, who frequent the matrimonial exchange. But instead of economy they exhibit extravagance. Instead of linsey woolsey, "factory cotton," and "milliner's bonnets," they display the merino shawl, the Canton crape, and the Leghorn flat. Instead of sitting at their fire-sides, whirling their spinning wheels, as in the golden age of female management, they thrum the piano, shuffle the cards, visit the stores, and talk scandal. And after wearing those, and doing these things, they wonder at the increase of celibacy, rail at old bachelors, and complain of the want of "beaux." Can they expect that while they threaten all, who may "pop the question" to them, with such an appalling accumulation of expense, for the gratification of their fashionable wants, they can allure any prudent suitors to their levees, or "shoppings?" Feathers and furbelows, reticules and ringlets, may furnish tolerable bait for the small fry of dandies and "ladies' men;" but other, and more substantial attractions are necessary, to induce old and wary fish to nibble at the hook, or gulp it down. These unskilful anglers in the troubled waters of matrimony, may, without indulging to excess in the language of transformation, be compared to the flowers of the field, which to-day are, and to morrow are not—. They are the "lilies of the valley, which sew not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these." They bloom and flourish, in the sunshine of fashion, their delicate beauties nourished by the morning dew of adulation, and the small rain sent down from their clouds of exquisite danglers; but, in the retired shade of domestic life, they droop and wither, in all the careless neglige of uncurled hair, and unwashed gown.

Nor, with all respectful deference to the better judgment of your honorable body, is it a trivial consideration, that, in the masquerade of courtship, where it is the object of so many to remain *incog.* and in disguise, it is difficult to discern the real character of that incomprehensible contradiction, so often, and so truly called "Heaven's *last best* gift." The choice of a wife, is tritely compared to an adventure in a lottery, in which there are many blanks to a prize; and if you even draw from the wheel, a comfortable fortune, it is shaved so closely by the worshipful, the lottery and exchange brokers, and so reduced by the subtraction of discount, that it soon assumes a very different appearance from that which the "*scheme*" had promised. Your memorialists, however, respectfully venture to propose a substitution of the foregoing comparison of the masquerade, for the stale and far less appropriate one of the lottery: and after having brought the ideal figure to more substantial fact, you need not be reminded how uncomfortable must be the situation of him who may have "led to the altar" one of these masqued divinities. Hardly is the honey-moon past, scarce have the wine, the cake and the wedding guests departed, when the bride removes her masque, and appears in *propria persona.* Then begins the pelting of the pitiless storm, upon the defenceless head of the once devoted swain, but now still more devoted husband. He finds, too late, that we "dream in courtship, and in marriage wake;" and soon, very soon, is he awakened from his fond vision of conjugal felicity, eternal attachment, and "love in a cottage," to the frightful realities of Xantippe's upbraidings, and Agrippina's despotism.—It has been most felicitously said, that if Petrarch had married his Laura, he would never have written down sonnets upon her. It may be said, with equal veracity, that if Phaon had espoused the sentimental Sappho, the rock of Leucate would have afforded a starting place into the deep waters, for one, of a sex different from her own, and equally desperate, though from a far different cause.

But, to proceed with the immediate subject of their memorial, without fatiguing your honorable body with allusions to classical misfortunes, your memorialists would, in all sincerity, deprecate the misery which they would incur by being forced to unite their destinies with fair ones, whose temper and policy might happen to be the very reverse of their own. Such an union could not, indeed, be in reality effected. The attempts to mingle the ingredients of hearts and minds, having a natural repugnancy to each other, would be like an effort to mix oil with water; for, do as we may, the ragings and whims of the termagant, if cast upon the waters of a good easy temperament, can never amalgamate with it, but will forever remain uppermost.—True it is, that, according to the erudite Blackstone, "the husband might, (by the old law) give his wife moderate correction," and thus endeavor to allay the tempest of her words, and repress her *penchant* for extravagance. But the same learned author informs us, that "this power of correction was confined within reasonable bounds, and that the husband was prohibited from using any violence to his wife, *aliter quam ad virum, ex causa regiminis et castigationis uxoris suae licite et rationabiliter pertinet;*" so that, in fact, he possessed no power at all, and, whatever supervision he might acquire over her conduct, by mild persuasion, he would rarely risk the opprobrium of refined society, by exerting his right "*flagellis et fustibus acriter verberare uxorem,*" *to beat his wife severely with whips and sticks,* or even "*modicam castigationem adhibere*" *to administer moderate chastisement.* Your honorable body must be sensible what peril the modern husband would incur, by adopting either of these modes of punishment, not only from public opinion, which would, without mercy, sentence him to the pains and penalties of contempt, as an unmanly, inhuman block, but from the actual reciprocity of stripes which might be granted him. As the woman is the weaker vessel, (whose contents are, however, often possessed of great strength) and as she is, by her nuptial vow, bound to love, honor, and obey her wedded lord, any attempt to coerce obedience, respect, or affection, would be stigmatized as a despotic exercise of muscular power, upon a weak and helpless object, and be visited with summary execration, from the honorable part of both sexes. Thus, unless the miserable husband consent either to bide the fury of public reprobation, or confess, in the homely, but expressive phraseology of the old adage, as used by Bailie Nicol Jarvie, that "the gray mare is the better horse," he must frequently be left without redress, contrary to the maxim of law, that "every wrong has its remedy." If, indeed, he could untie the noose of wedlock, he might, with that incorrigible old bachelor, Signor Benedick, resolve, that "because he would not do women the wrong to mistrust any of them, he would do himself the right to trust none," and forthwith pay the fine imposed upon his transgression, which is, to live and die a bachelor."

History, both ancient and modern, furnishes memorials of the tyranny which endeavored to convert the worthy disciples of celibate from their faith. It records the unjust penalties, the harsh proscriptions, the malicious insults, of which they were the victims. All the edicts that imperial despotism, republican policy, and popular custom could devise, were unavailing to augment the number of idolaters at the altar of Hymen. It was in vain that the canons of Moses, according to the Rabbins, required all, with but few exceptions, to marry at twenty-eight years of age, the infamy and exclusion from civil and military employments and public shows, decreed against bachelors by that iron hearted old fellow, Lycurgus, were equally ineffectual. The severities practised by the Roman censors, and those denounced by the *Lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus,* or Papian—Poppaean law, enacted under the reign of Augustus, were unable to make our stout spirited predecessors depart from their integrity. The statutes passed in the reign of William the 3d and in that of George the 3d, which imposed a tax on bachelors, could not accomplish their purpose. All these arbitrary and cruel attempts, directed against the rights of conscience, terminated, as every effort must terminate, which would array human authority against the dictates of the heart. They were impotent in their struggle, and, in their result, could only increase the number of discontented husbands, rebellious wives and unportioned children.

Thus, from tangible fact, as well as from abstract logic, the inefficacy, folly, and injustice of legislative caucusing and old maiden intrigues, against the natural privileges of the order of bachelors, the clear and admonitory corollary may be drawn: that the combatants for freedom, when conscience and convenience fight on this side, must be triumphant over the principalities and powers of match-makers, law makers, tea-table cabals, dandies and dandinettes.

And, referring to the authority of both holy and profane writers, additional support is found in behalf of the oppressed and slandered singulars. Malthus, in his famous treatise on population, states it as a "fundamental maxim, that in any efforts which we may make to improve the lower classes of society, we must not, on any account, do any thing which tends directly to encourage marriage." Paul, the chief and most eloquent of the apostles, alluding to the undue influence which wives so ofen usurp over their mates, thus speaks to the Corinthians: "He that is unmarried, careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord, but he that is married, careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife. And this I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a snare upon you, but for that which is comely, and that ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction." To the same purport are the recommendations and injunctions of the primitive Christian church and canon law. The former of these recommended celibacy as preferable to wedlock: the latter, as if determined to discourage habitual gallantry, coquetry and flirtation, commanded bachelors, when arrived at a proper age, "either to marry or turn monks in earnest."

Thus, supported by reason and authority, both human and divine, your memorialists confidently address the legislature in their common cause. They cannot do so much injustice to the legislators of a free people, as to suppose that the bachelor tax bill will ever be metamorphosed into a law. Considering such a law as one that would create a capitation tax—a species of *imposition,* against which Mr. Hamilton, in the Federalist, has recorded his disapprobation; as a duty to be levied on the person, and not upon property, the only legitimate object of taxation, your bachelors do most solemnly and unanimously enter their protest against its enaction. They have seen enough of marriages contracted hastily, for the sake of covenience, "consideration," and family *arrangement,* not to dread any extension of the matrimonial mania, which is too apt to rage with sufficient violence, even when left by "act of assembly" to its own epidemical force. They have witnessed too many sudden transformations of beardless gallants into boyish husbands; too many precipitate conjugations of decayed purses and youthful levity; too much connubial unhappiness, springing from the want of mature judgment, in the contracted parties, the abundance of their poverty and the sugar and wormwood of their respective tempers, to look with very delightful sensations towards any augmentation in the number of Cupid's votaries who may intend to extinguish his torch in the temple of Hymen.

Recurring to the admonition of Malthus, they would remind your honorable body of the aggravated evils which may result from any farther encouragement of marriage. They would point to the registry of insolvents, and the crowded appartments of the alms house, these resorts of so many men and women, who went the way of all flesh, viz. became husbands and wives, without having thought of the 'ways and means' by which they were to 'raise the wind;' but who, thinking of nothing but love and sentiment, put far from them all fears of future penury, or if it gained ingress to their minds, appeased its wrath by exclaiming,

> "Hang sorrow, cast away care,
> "The parish is bound to maintain us."

Your memorialists think that no less qualification should be required of the candidates for matrimony than one which is attached, in a certain town in England, to the right of suffrage—that of boiling their own pot. The electors residing in the town aforesaid, according to a late traveller, are known by the appropriate name of "potwolloppers," and the indispensable prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise, is that they are able to keep their own pot, and make it boil; but, whether it must contain black broth, like that of the Lacedemonians, or apple dumplings, like that of the Americans, the tourist does not inform us.

Your memorialists will not trespass much longer on the patience of your honorable body, which is subjected to so much suffering inflicted upon it by the speeches and resolves of its patriotic members. They cannot, however, consistently with their own prescriptive privileges, and the justice of the commonwealth, refrain from expressing, in the conclusion of their petition, a confident hope, that you will not consent to prostrate the constitution and themselves at the feet of triumphant damsels, who have survived their youth, their charms, and their pleasant tempers. They do most fervently and fondly believe, that you will not, by the passage of the bachelor bill, inflict a pecuniary mulct upon their present disinclination to the marriage noose; that you will not ruffle the calm surface of their existence by the storms of matrimonial strife, or destroy the felicity which they hoped to enjoy, until destiny, the master of us all, should have bro't about a revolution in their solitary lucubrations. That felicity, however it may be depreciated by this scandal-loving age, is real, though not without the alloy which is mingled with all sublunary enjoyments.

> "Funny and free are a bachelor's revelries,
> Cheerily, merrily passes his life;
> Nothing knows he of connubial devilries,
> Troublesome children and clamorous wife.
> Free from satiety, care and anxiety,
> Charms in variety, fall to his share;
> Bacchus's blisses and Venus's kisses,
> This, boys, this is the bachelor's fare."

The illnatured parody upon this humorous stanza is omitted, as a production better suited to the warm latitudes of the toilet and nursery, than to the more moderate temperature of a senatorial hall.

Your memorialists conscientiously believe, that they have solicited from the justice and true policy of the representatives of the people, nothing more than that forbearance, in behalf of their constitutional rights, to which they are entitled. They do not demand either protecting or prohibitory duties to be laid upon the wit, sarcastic, and malicious productions which may be brought into the female market, either from foreign or domestic manufactories, for the purpose of suppressing the intercourse which they have hitherto maintained among themselves, and of compelling them to become adventurers in the trade of matrimony. They ask only of your wisdom and equity to "let them alone," to let them "regulate themselves," well assured that no legislative interposition can reverse the decrees of conscience, or create anew provisions or amendments in the constitution of nature.—With the philosopher of the tub, the highest favor they solicit from emperor or president, imperial parliament or republican assembly, is, that each and all of them would "stand out of their sunshine," and let them live a little longer, without compelling them to pronounce the fearful words, "Will you have me?" They claim no more than this from your honorable body but they would consider it oppressive to be granted less; and anticipating such relief from impending perils, as in the plenitude of your wisdom you may devise, they will, as in duty bound, ever pray, that those among you who are married may live happily, and that those who yet hold fast to their bachelorship may never be *taxed,* intimidated or cheated into matrimony.

---

[*] Hon. Gen. Ogle.

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee.
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf [illegible] Street

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District containing

500 ACRES;

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

202

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1824.

Extract to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.*

"While some members have been frolicking through the christmas times, others have been diligent in the use of means to carry favorite plans into effect. You are aware of the interest that is taken here upon the subject of the next President, and that Jonathan Roberts is a decided partizan of William H. Crawford. Well, Governor Hiester, having in his message, referred to the consideration of the legislature, the propriety of a change in the place of meeting of Electors of President and Vice President; and Jonathan Roberts being chairman of a committee to whom this subject was referred, has used it as a pretext for a violent attack upon Governor Hiester, and an argument in favor of legislative caucusing. Such is the tenor of a long report made by him to the House of Representatives on Saturday. But what is no less singular, the House, which is opposed to Crawford, and a congressional caucus, ordered an extra supply of this caucus report to be printed, for distribution among the people. I cannot account for such ostrich like conduct in any other way, than by supposing the blarney bestowed by Jonathan upon the purity of the legislature, has blinded the members to his real drift and purpose.

"Mr. Wise, of Westmoreland, offered a resolution on Friday, for an illumination of the State Capitol, on the evening of the 8th of January. It was not called up on Saturday, for why I cannot tell. Many prudential reasons are advanced against it out of doors, by the enemies of Gen. Jackson. In the first place the expense of candles is objected, then the risk of burning the capitol, &c.—which things, I well remember, never entered the heads of legislatures or people, when they first heard the news of Jackson's victory. Mr. Wise made a report on Saturday, against any change in the militia law, in the points suggested by the Governor. This report is not distinguishable from the mass of reports, otherwise than by its warlike tone: taking for granted that the country is soon to be involved in a war, and urging the policy of encouraging volunteers.

"Several bills have been reported upon the judiciary system. One of these proposes to new model the common pleas, by disbanding the associate judges, and putting law characters in their places. The law is said to be a dull business, and provision ought to be made for the corps of young lawyers who have turned patriots within the [illegible] half a dozen of years. Several of them are portioned off with prosecutorships, but nine out of ten are still *idle*. Seats on the bench would suit them very well, for if they know but little law, they are generally young, and by the time they have had *lucubrationes viginti annorum*, they might be very passable judges. And surely, all true patriots, as these are, ought to be educated at the public expense."

THE TAX ON BACHELORS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora.

Harrisburgh, Dec. 28, 1823.

Dear Sir,—Yesterday, after the disposal of the ordinary business, Gen. Ogle called for the second reading of the resolution offered by him a few days ago, proposing to lay a tax upon Bachelors over 25 years of age, the proceeds to be set apart as a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of old Soldiers.

Objections were made to the consideration at this time as unfair. Many of the married members having gone home to pay the compliments of the season, &c. to their wives, and fears were expressed that the married men who had no inclination to follow their example, and of course remained here, would be outnumbered by the Bachelors, and left in a woful minority. Gen. Ogle, though married, expressed his confidence in the gallantry and honor of the Bachelors, and succeeded, through their aid, in taking up the resolution.

The General first addressed the House in behalf of the widows and orphans, and made an elegant appeal to the hearts of married and single. He declared that he had ever stood ready to give comfort to the widow of an old soldier—that he would give a loaf of bread to the latter, and a piece of meat to the former, as long as he had the power to give. It is well known, said he, that widows have come to your doors for relief and have been suffered to go away empty—he was proud to say that the fault was not his.

Mr. Roberts objected to the resolution; he feared that the town would be led away by the enthusiastic feelings and declarations of his friend from Somerset. Surely this was not a proper subject for legislation; he thought the proposed tax unconstitutional, even ridiculous—Bachelors have mothers, sisters, &c. depending upon them. He doubted the power of the legislature to levy this unequal tax. He could not see that it would have the effect of driving bachelors into matrimony.—Though celibacy had subjected him to many heavy expenses, he had not married very early, but had done so at last of his own free will. And, said Mr. R. if I and my wife keep our health, we have reasonable prospects of a tolerable numerous family in time.

Mr. Stevenson, feared the members were not disposed to treat this subject seriously; there was at least a dubious expression on the faces of many. For his part, he thought it worthy the most grave and profound consideration. He was in favor of the proposition. It was proper that man, in every stage of his being, should contribute to the protection and support of the weaker part of the human family.

Married men voluntarily took upon themselves a portion of additional labor, and he saw no reason why it should not be a matter of state policy, to compel bachelors to contribute to the comfort of the unprotected. Bachelors may not choose to marry; but they should ever stand ready to contribute their mite, to comfort and console the unmarried part of the female world. The resolution, he said, had his support in good earnest.

Mr. Brown objected to the resolution in toto; he hoped the unfortunate race of bachelors, for he considered umarried men as unfortunate, would have no additional evil imposed upon them; he was glad he was not one of them; they had his pity; in his opinion the resolution was utterly wrong—he considered the proposed tax as a despotic exercise of power—the thing was wrong in principle; he considered those who lived in a state of celibacy as at least but wretched beings.

Mr. W. (a bachelor, in great indignation) wretched beings, sir; I scorn the epithet—I would rather have a pair of feather breeches forced on me, and be set to hatching eggs, than to be married as some men are married.

Mr. Holgate hoped that no asperities would arise; this was indeed a matter of great moment; it involved vast considerations of state policy—he did not like the special application of the tax; he thought the proceeds ought to go into the Treasury—he moved to strike out that part of the resolution which gave it to the widows and orphans of old soldiers.

Mr. Sterigere said it appeared as if married gentlemen were somewhat afraid to let this tax be specially appropriated; lest the widows and others benefited by it, might look to those who paid it with partial eyes. This is not the only evidence exhibited to show, that married gentlemen are sometimes disposed to be our rivals.

Mr. Stevenson had been very sincere in the support of the resolution as it originally stood, but thought he should now vote against it. He thought it rather ungenerous to refuse to reconcile us to the tax by a popular application of its proceeds. If this tax is now laid, it is to go into the Treasury for general purposes, and not for the especial benefit of widows, decayed maidens, &c. Mr. S. said it is rather hard to take away our music, and to force us to dance to the crack of the whip. You tear the roses from the tree and wish us to be delighted with the naked thorns.

Mr. Roberts stated, that from the very serious manner in which this subject was treated, he almost conceded the fact, that the gentlemen were in earnest. It was a strange aberration, as it appeared to him, from the fitness of things; he had at first supposed they had intended to turn the subject into a joke; but it had taken a strange turn indeed.

Mr. Mallary—I am a bachelor; one of that unfortunate race, which the gentleman from Allegheny thinks so much a subject of commiseration. I can say with justice, that although I have never had the pleasure of being lulled to sleep by the wailings of matrimonial or infant music, yet I have a high regard for married privileges—take my money to support widows, maidens and orphans, but not to make untravelled roads, forsaken canals, or abandoned bridges—you have altered the purport of the resolution—you have altered my determination.

Mr. R. Smith thought this a strange proceeding; a most improper subject for legislation; he had been a bachelor himself once; it was many years ago; but he knew bachelors had many demands upon them, and sometimes more than they could conveniently meet. The wording of the resolution was wrong too, he would move to strike out above 25 years.

Mr. Ogle said there had been so many amendments suggested, that it seemed like the criticism on John Brown's, the Hatter's sign. It was the curse of every member who introduced a resolution into the House to have all the Law Doctors at it, like a congregation of old women round a sick bed; half the nostrums proposed, and proposed as specifics too, would consign the patient to the shades. Such he feared would be the fate of his resolution. He really hoped gentlemen would let it alone: he had taken great pains to mature it, and felt as partial as a mother to this birth of his brain; it had cost him some labor to conceive it, and still more to bring it forth.

Mr. Sterigere proposed to amend it by inserting the words "and widowers who never had children," so as to include them amongst the taxables, as well as bachelors.

Mr. Ogle said he never knew a widower to have a child; he had heard of a few instances of this kind amongst widows.—Really these bachelors seemed to know very little of these things. In truth there was some mystery about them; and he would be glad if the bachelors would content themselves with voting for the resolution, instead of meddling with its construction.

Mr. Sterigere withdrew his motion; his friend from Somerset seemed to be sorely bereft and to have such solicitude to preserve as much of the original resolution as possible, that although he (Mr. Sterigere) looked upon it but as an unlicked cub, he could not but respect the paternal feelings, which impelled his friend to regard it as an object of his special care.—His friend had certainly displayed great courage, and some address, in the protection of what he had called the birth of his brain. He had stood over it, with an anxiety which evidently manifested that he regarded the whole House as watching an opportunity to destroy it—but he thought his friend's anxious feelings had prevented a due discrimination between the friend who approached to cherish, and the foe who intended to assail. Mr. S. said he was in favor of the original resolution, and would again vote for it if restored to its original shape—but the amendment of the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia had destroyed its purpose, and therefore he should now vote against it.

Mr. Holgate moved to restore the part stricken out; he saw the bachelors were determined to have their own way, or destroy the resolution; when some of them had been as long subjected to matrimonial admonition and discipline as he had been, they would be more governable, less fastidious.

Mr. Wise thought bachelors pretty well taxed already; he read a section of the tax law, showing that Cows, Hogs, Horses, single Freemen without occupation, Geese, &c. were enumerated as taxables.

Mr. Clark thought the tax a very proper one; he had always considered luxuries as proper objects for taxation. These gentlemen bachelors, these Sybarites, seemed to live to enjoy, whilst another class of men, of which he was one himself, live but to labor. He would agree, however, to the special appropriation of this tax to the benefit of widows, &c. He had usually bargained with his family when he wished them to take physic, that on taking of the draught, they should have a lump of sugar to sweeten their mouth. He said, the number of bachelors in this house had a material bearing on this and other questions; they had a policy of their own; he had often reflected on the expediency of suffering them to come to the legislature; there seemed danger in sending them here, and it seemed equally so to leave them at home; in fact the married men were somewhat in the predicament of the man with his Fox and Goose and bag of Corn—arrange them as he might there was danger.

The resolution was adopted, as originally reported—and several members were mentioned to compose the committee.—The bacheiors were proposed, &c.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the committee consist of seven; and suggested the propriety of placing on it none but married members; the grave and reverend seniors of the house. Men who had labored hard in the cause of the rising generation, and who, from practice and experience, best understood how to press the subject home to the feelings of others—as to the mover of the resolution, who, he presumed, would of course be the chairman of the committee, he had set out with a declaration which every widow would appreciate, and which every member understood.

The proposition of Mr. S. prevailed, and the following Patriarchal committee was appointed—Messrs. Ogle, R. Smith, Hutter, Maclay, Hottenstein, Cassat and Holgate.

Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury Department Dec. 31, 1823.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the Speaker
Of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

1. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of the years 1822 and 1823.*

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1822, amounted to dolls. 20,500,775 91.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1822, amounted to 20,232,427 94; Viz: Customs, 17,589,761 94; Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, 1,803,581 54; Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, 297,500 00; Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts, and re-payments under the act of 1st May, 1820, 541,584 46;—Making with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January 1822, of 1,681,592 53—an aggregate of 21,914,020 18.

The expenditures during the year 1822, amounted to 17,676,592 63; viz. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 1,967,996 24; Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st Jan. 1817, 5,635,188 19; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy 2,224,458 98; Public debt 7,848,949 12; Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of Jan. 1823, of 4,237,427 55.

The annual receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to 16,174,035 26; Viz: Customs, 15,019,392 74, Public lands exclusive of Mississippi stock, 657,505 73; Dividends on stock in the Bank of the U. States, 350,000 00; Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts, 102,726 15; Repayment of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies, prior to 1st July 1816, 44,410 64; The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at 4,270,000;—Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1823, 20,444,035 26; And with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1823, forming an aggregate of 24,681,462 81.

The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to 11,422,847 30; Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,510,735 14; Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st Jan. 1817, 4,383,715 62; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 1,776,989 37; Public debt, 3,751,407 17; the expenditures during the fourth quarter, are estimated at 3,894,559 74; Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 489,704 11, Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st Jan. 1817, 899,449 93; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 726,776 46; Public debt, 1,778,629 24—Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1823, 15,317,407 04—And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1824, an estimated balance of 9,364,055 77.

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to $2,807,086 47, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of $6,466,969 30 remains: which, with the receipts into the treasury, during the year 1824, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. *Of the Public Debt.*

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st October 1822, amounted to $17,189,852 60—And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October 1822, amounted to $75,852,848 58—Making the total amount of funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822, $93,042,701 18.

In the fourth quarter of that year, there was paid the sum of $2,265,673 32—Viz: Reimbursement of six per cent deferred stock, $265,673 32—Redemption of six per cent stock of 1820, $2,000,000 00—Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of January, 1823, to $90,777,027 86—From that day to the 1st of October last, there was added to the debt—In three per cent stock, $132 39, Treasury note six per cent stock, $1,561 87; Treasury note seven per cent stock, $135 00—1,829 26—Making an aggregate of $90,778,857 12.

During the same period, there was paid, in reimbursement of six per cent stock, $327,022 88—Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of October, 1823, to $90,451,834 24—Since that day, there has been added, in Treasury note six per cent stock, $716 75—Making an aggregate of $90,452,550 99

It is estimated that the reimbursement of deferred stock, in the fourth quarter of the present year, will amount to $274,588 35—Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st January, 1824, to $90,177,962 14.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1823, is estimated at $26,122.

And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day at $21,258 87.

3. *Of the estimate of the public revenue and expenditure for the year 1824.*

It will be perceived, that the actual receipts of the year 1823, agree, substantially, with the estimate presented in the last annual report. The only deficiency is in the proceeds of the public lands; and that is understood to have been the consequence of an expectation, generally entertained, that the lands which were relinquished under the act of the 2d of March 1821, and which are supposed to present the strongest inducement to purchasers, would be brought into market early in the ensuing year; with respect to the customs, however, the anticipations that had been formed, both as to the circumstances which were calculated to have an influence upon their productiveness, and as to the results, have been completely realized. It is believed, therefore, that data founded on the same principles as those which governed in forming the estimate for the year 1823, may be satisfactorily presented as the basis of an estimate for the year 1824. With this view, the Secretary has the honor to state:

1st. That the gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, inclusive, is estimated at $17,800,000; and that of the whole year, at $21,000,000. Of this sum, that portion which accrued in the first half of the year, is about $1,000,000 less than that of the same period in the preceding year; and that which accrued in the three first quarters of the year, is estimated at $1,700,000 less than that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

2d. That the debentures issued during the three first quarters of the year 1823, amounted to $3,412,000; which exceed the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1822, by $1,500,000: and the amount of debentures, outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1824, was $1,405,000; which is $500,000 more than was, on the same day, in 1822, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823.

3d. That the value of domestic articles exported from the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to $47,155,711; being $2,718,368 less than those exported in the year preceding; and the value of foreign articles exported in the year ending on the 30th of September last, was $27,530,469; being $5,244,267 more than those exported in the preceding year.

4th. That the aggregate value of the imports into the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at $77,486,432; which is less, by $5,755,109, than those imported in the preceding year.

5th. That the amount of custom-house bonds in suit, which, on the 30th of September 1820, was $3,130,000, was, on the same day, in the year 1822, $2,795,000, and, in the year 1823, $2,817,000; whence it appears, that although a reduction of $313,000 had taken place during the whole period, yet the amount in suit on the 30th of September last, was greater, by $22,000, than on the same day of the year preceding.

Upon a consideration of all these facts, and the conclusions deducible from them, the receipts from the customs, in the year 1824, may be estimated at $16,500,000.

A considerable portion of the lands relinquished under the act of the 2d March, 1821, will be brought into market in the ensuing year; but as it is yet uncertain to what extent this may be deemed advisable, and as the sale of these lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than $1,600,000; although it is believed that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances, the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated as follows:

Customs, $16,500,000; Public Lands, 1,600,000; Bank Dividends, 350,000; Incidental Receipts, including Arrears of Internal Duties and Direct Tax, 50,000; Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies, prior to July 1, 1816, 50,000—Making together $18,550,000—To which is to be added the sum of 6,466,969 30, remaining in the Treasury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823, which makes the entire means of the year 1824, amount to $25,016,969 30.

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated as follows:

Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous, $1,814,057 23; Military service, including Fortifications, Ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military Pensions, Arming the Militia, and Arrearages prior to 1st of Jan. 1817, 5,122,268 15; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy, 2,973,927 51; Public Debt, 5,314,000; Making an aggregate of $15,224,252 89; which, being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1825, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at $9,792,716 41.

Under existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the 1st of Jan. 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to lie inactive in the vaults of the banks. On the other hand; the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st of Jan. 1825, renders it expedient for the government to apply to other objects any portion of the means it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every inconvenience may be obviated, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to $8,510,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st of January 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times, and in such portions as would be most favorable to its investment, would be most advantageous to the moneyed transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the Commissioners of [illegible] Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase [illegible] seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding $1 25 on every $100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every 100 dollars, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the first of October 1824, and the 1st of January 1825, the principal and interest due on the last mentioned day

In proposing to the consideration of Congress, this application of the surplus means of the years 1823 and 1824, the probable demands upon the government in providing for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain, of the 22d February, 1819, have not been overlooked. It is believed however, that funds may be advantageously supplied for the discharge of those claims, by the issue and sale, at no less than par, of five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1832; and it is respectfully proposed, that authority be given for that purpose.

Of the $10,341,000 of six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1825, about 5,000 000 dollars will probably be redeemed in that year; and there will remain unredeemed, after the application of all the means at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, about $5,331,000. This sum, it is conceived, may be readily exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1833, and it is respectfully suggested that provision be made by law, for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent stock, as shall not be redeemed in the year 1825.

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea that no extraordinary expense is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country. All which is respectfully submitted

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Treasury Department, Dec. 13, 1823

COMMUNICATION.

Rabbit's fat, in a raw state, will extract splinters—it will also extract venom occasioned by running a rusty nail into any part of the flesh, and heal the wound. The above has been proved by 10 or 15 years experience of

A Mechanic.

A Revolutionary New-Year's Gift.—George Washington Park Custis, of the district of Columbia, presented to Gen. Jackson, on the 1st inst. the Military Pocket Telescope used by General Washington during the Revolution. Mr. C. requested that as the General was childless, he would be pleased at his decease, to leave the Telescope, as Alexander left his kingdom,—"to he most worthy."

Hydrophobia.—It is stated that Hydrophobia has been cured in France by injecting about a pint of water into the veins of the patient.

The legislature of Alabama, have nominated Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, by a vote of 48 to 25, in joint ballot.

Charles Ogle and John Tentlinger have been appointed Delegates to represent Somerset county, in the Huntingdon Convention.

Foreign.

London papers, to the 25th December, have been received at New York. The funds had improved, and peace seemed to be the order of the day. It is stated, that the most satisfactory and unqualified assurances were given by the British government to a committee of ship owners, "that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing to the French government the design of assisting Spain to recover her South-American provinces."

A letter from Berne, dated October 29, states that a request has been made to Switzerland, for troops to form the guards of the King of Spain and the King of Portugal, and that, in order that no difficulty may arise, with regard to the former, on account of the derangement of the finances of the country, an allied power has offered to guarantee the pay and pensions stipulated in a convention upon that subject.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1824.

Extract to the Editor of the Gazette.

"Harrisburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.

"While some members have been frolicking through the christmas times, others have been diligent in the use of means to carry favorite plans into effect. You are aware of the interest that is taken here upon the subject of the next President, and that Jonathan Roberts is a decided partizan of William H. Crawford. Well, Governor Hiester, having in his message, referred to the consideration of the legislature, the propriety of a change in the place of meeting of Electors of President and Vice President; and Jonathan Roberts being chairman of a committee to whom this subject was referred, has used it as a pretext for a violent attack upon Governor Hiester, and an argument in favor of legislative caucusing. Such is the tenor of a long report made by him to the House of Representatives on Saturday. But what is no less singular, the House, which is opposed to Crawford, and a congressional caucus, ordered an extra supply of this caucus report to be printed, for distribution among the people. I cannot account for such ostrich like conduct in any other way, than by supposing the blarney bestowed by Jonathan upon the purity of the legislature, has blinded the members to his real drift and purpose.

"Mr. Wise, of Westmoreland, offered a resolution on Friday, for an illumination of the State Capitol, on the evening of the 8th of January. It was not called up on Saturday, for why I cannot tell. Many prudential reasons are advanced against it out of doors, by the enemies of Gen. Jackson. In the first place the expense of candles is objected, then the risk of burning the capitol, &c.—which things, I well remember, never entered the heads of legislatures or people, when they first heard the news of Jackson's victory. Mr. Wise made a report on Saturday, against any change in the militia law, in the points suggested by the Governor. This report is not distinguishable from the mass of reports, otherwise than by its warlike tone: taking for granted that the country is soon to be involved in a war, and urging the policy of encouraging volunteers.

"Several bills have been reported upon the judiciary system. One of these proposes to new model the common pleas, by disbanding the associate judges, and putting law characters in their places. The law is said to be a dull business, and provision ought to be made for the corps of young lawyers, who have turned patriots within the last half a dozen of years. Several of them are portioned off with prosecutorships, but nine out of ten are still *idle*. Seats on the bench would suit them very well, for if they know but little law, they are generally young, and by the time they have had *lucubrationes viginti annorum*, they might be very passable judges. And surely, all true patriots, as these are, ought to be educated at the public expense."

THE TAX ON BACHELORS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora

Harrisburgh, Dec. 28, 1823.

Dear Sir,—Yesterday, after the disposal of the ordinary business, Gen. Ogle called for the second reading of the resolution offered by him a few days ago, proposing to lay a tax upon Bachelors over 25 years of age, the proceeds to be set apart as a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of old Soldiers.

Objections were made to the consideration at this time as unfair. Many of the married members having gone home to pay the compliments of the season, &c. to their wives, and fears were expressed that the married men who had no inclination to follow their example, and of course remained here, would be outnumbered by the Bachelors, and left in a woful minority. Gen. Ogle, though married, expressed his confidence in the gallantry and honor of the Bachelors, and succeeded, through their aid, in taking up the resolution.

The General first addressed the House in behalf of the widows and orphans, and made an elegant appeal to the hearts of married and single. He declared that he had ever stood ready to give comfort to the widow of an old soldier—that he would give a loaf of bread to the latter, and a piece of meat to the former, as long as he had the power to give. It is well known, said he, that widows have come to your doors for relief and have been suffered to go away empty—he was proud to say that the fault was not his.

Mr. Roberts objected to the resolution; he feared that the town would be led away by the enthusiastic feelings and declarations of his friend from Somerset. Surely this was not a proper subject for legislation; he thought the proposed tax unconstitutional, even ridiculous—Bachelors have mothers, sisters, &c. depending upon them. He doubted the power of the legislature to levy this unequal tax. He could not see that it would have the effect of driving bachelors into matrimony.—Though celibacy had subjected him to many heavy expenses, he had not married very early, but had done so at last of his own free will. And, said Mr. R. if I and my wife keep our health, we have reasonable prospects of a tolerable numerous family in time.

Mr. Stevenson, feared the members were not disposed to treat this subject seriously; there was at least a dubious expression on the faces of many. For his part, he thought it worthy the most grave and profound consideration. He was in favor of the proposition. It was proper that man, in every stage of his being, should contribute to the protection and support of the weaker part of the human family.

Married men voluntarily took upon themselves a portion of additional labor, and he saw no reason why it should not be a matter of state policy, to compel bachelors to contribute to the comfort of the unprotected. Bachelors may not choose to marry; but they should ever stand ready to contribute their mite, to comfort and console the unmarried part of the female world. The resolution, he said, had his support in good earnest.

Mr. Brown objected to the resolution in toto; he hoped the unfortunate race of bachelors, for he considered umarried men as unfortunate, would have no additional evil imposed upon them; he was glad he was not one of them; they had his pity; in his opinion the resolution was utterly wrong—he considered the proposed tax as a despotic exercise of power—the thing was wrong in principle; he considered those who lived in a state of celibacy as at least but wretched beings.

Mr. W. (a bachelor, in great indignation) wretched beings, sir; I scorn the epithet—I would rather have a pair of feather breeches forced on me, and be set to hatching eggs, than to be married as some men are married.

Mr. Holgate hoped that no asperities would arise; this was indeed a matter of great moment; it involved vast considerations of state policy—he did not like the special application of the tax; he thought the proceeds ought to go into the Treasury—he moved to strike out that part of the resolution which gave it to the widows and orphans of old soldiers.

Mr. Sterigere said it appeared as if married gentlemen were somewhat afraid to let this tax be specially appropriated; lest the widows and others benefited by it, might look to those who paid it with partial eyes. This is not the only evidence exhibited to show, that married gentlemen are sometimes disposed to be our rivals.

Mr. Stevenson had been very sincere in the support of the resolution as it originally stood, but thought he should now vote against it. He thought it rather ungenerous to refuse to reconcile us to the tax by a popular application of its proceeds. If this tax is now laid, it is to go into the Treasury for general purposes, and not for the especial benefit of widows, decayed maidens, &c. Mr. S. said it is rather hard to take away our music, and to force us to dance to the crack of the whip. You tear the roses from the tree and wish us to be delighted with the naked thorns.

Mr. Roberts stated, that from the very serious manner in which this subject was treated, he almost conceded the fact, that the gentlemen were in earnest. It was a strange aberration, as it appeared to him, from the fitness of things; he had at first supposed they had intended to turn the subject into a joke; but it had taken a strange turn indeed.

Mr. Mallary—I am a bachelor; one of that unfortunate race, which the gentleman from Allegheny thinks so much a subject of commiseration. I can say with justice, that although I have never had the pleasure of being lulled to sleep by the wailings of matrimonial or infant music, yet I have a high regard for married privileges—take my money to support widows, maidens and orphans, but not to make untravelled roads, forsaken canals, or abandoned bridges—you have altered the purport of the resolution—you have altered my determination.

Mr. R. Smith thought this a strange proceeding; a most improper subject for legislation; he had been a bachelor himself once; it was many years ago; but he knew bachelors had many demands upon them, and sometimes more than they could conveniently meet. The wording of the resolution was wrong too, he would move to strike out above 25 years.

Mr. Ogle said there had been so many amendments suggested, that it seemed like the criticism on John Brown's, the Hatter's sign. It was the curse of every member who introduced a resolution into the House to have all the Law Doctors at it, like a congregation of old women round a sick bed; half the nostrums proposed, and proposed as specifics too, would consign the patient to the shades. Such he feared would be the fate of his resolution. He really hoped gentlemen would let it alone: he had taken great pains to mature it, and felt as partial as a mother to this birth of his brain; it had cost him some labor to conceive it, and still more to bring it forth.

Mr. Sterigere proposed to amend it by inserting the words "and widowers who never had children," so as to include them amongst the taxables, as well as bachelors.

Mr. Ogle said he never knew a widower to have a child; he had heard of a few instances of this kind amongst widows.—Really these bachelors seemed to know very little of these things. In truth there was some mystery about them; and he would be glad if the bachelors would content themselves with voting for the resolution, instead of meddling with its construction.

Mr. Sterigere withdrew his motion; his friend from Somerset seemed to be sorely bereft and to have such solicitude to preserve as much of the original resolution as possible, that although he (Mr. Sterigere) looked upon it but as an unlicked cub, he could not but respect the paternal feelings, which impelled his friend to regard it as an object of his special care.—His friend had certainly displayed great courage, and some address, in the protection of what he had called the birth of his brain. He had stood over it, with an anxiety which evidently manifested that he regarded the whole House as watching an opportunity to destroy it—but he thought his friend's anxious feelings had prevented a due discrimination between the friend who approached to cherish, and the foe who intended to assail. Mr. S. said he was in favor of the original resolution, and would again vote for it if restored to its original shape—but the amendment of the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia had destroyed its purpose, and therefore he should now vote against it.

Mr. Holgate moved to restore the part stricken out; he saw the bachelors were determined to have their own way, or destroy the resolution; when some of them had been as long subjected to matrimonial admonition and discipline as he had been, they would be more governable, less fastidious.

Mr. Wise thought bachelors pretty well taxed already; he read a section of the tax law, showing that Cows, Hogs, Horses, single Freemen without occupation, Geese, &c. were enumerated as taxables.

Mr. Clark thought the tax a very proper one; he had always considered luxuries as proper objects for taxation. These gentlemen bachelors, these Sybarites, seemed to live to enjoy, whilst another class of men, of which he was one himself, live but to labor. He would agree, however, to the special appropriation of this tax to the benefit of widows, &c. He had usually bargained with his family when he wished them to take physic, that on taking of the draught, they should have a lump of sugar to sweeten their mouth. He said, the number of bachelors in this house had a material bearing on this and other questions; they had a policy of their own; he had often reflected on the expediency of suffering them to come to the legislature; there seemed danger in sending them here, and it seemed equally so to leave them at home; in fact the married men were somewhat in the predicament of the man with his Fox and Goose and bag of Corn—arrange them as he might there was danger.

The resolution was adopted, as originally reported—and several members were mentioned to compose the committee.—The bachelors were proposed, &c.

Mr. Stevenson moved that the committee consist of seven; and suggested the propriety of placing on it none but married members; the grave and reverend seniors of the house. Men who had labored hard in the cause of the rising generation, and who, from practice and experience, best understood how to press the subject home to the feelings of others—as to the mover of the resolution, who, he presumed, would of course be the chairman of the committee, he had set out with a declaration which every widow would appreciate, and which every member understood.

The proposition of Mr. S. prevailed, and the following Patriarchal committee was appointed—Messrs. Ogle, R. Smith, Hutter, Maclay, Hottenstein, Cassat and Holgate.

Annual Treasury Report.

Treasury Department Dec. 31, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report prepared in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
Of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

1. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of the years 1822 and 1823.*

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1822, amounted to dolls. 20,500,775 91.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year 1822, amounted to 20,232,427 94; Viz: Customs, 17,589,761 94; Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, 1,803 581 54; Dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States, 297,500 00; Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts, and re-payments under the act of 1st May, 1820, 541,584 46;—Making with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January 1822, of 1,681,592 53—an aggregate of 21,914,020 18.

The expenditures during the year 1822, amounted to 17,676,592 63; viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous 1.967.996 24; Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st Jan. 1817, 5,635,188 19; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy 2,224,458 98; Public debt 7,848,949 12; Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of Jan. 1823. of 4,237,427 55.

The annual receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to 16,174,035 26; Viz: Customs, 15,019,392 74, Public lands exclusive of Mississippi stock, 657,505 73; Dividends on stock in the Bank of the U. States, 350,000 00; Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts, 102,726 15; Repayment of advances made in the War Department, for services or supplies, prior to 1st July 1816, 44,410 64; The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at 4,270,000;—Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1823, 20,444,035 26; And with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1823, forming an aggregate of 24.681,462 81.

The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to 11,422,847 30; Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 1,510,735 14; Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st Jan. 1817, 4,383,715 62; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 1,776,989 37; Public debt, 3,751,407 17; the expenditures during the fourth quarter, are estimated at 3,894,559 74; Viz: Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 489,704 11, Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st Jan. 1817, 899,449 93; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 726,776 46; Public debt, 1,778.629 24—Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1823, 15,317,407 04—And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1824, an estimated balance of 9,364,055 77.

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to $2,807,086 47, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of $6,466,969 30 remains: which, with the receipts into the treasury, during the year 1824, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

2. *Of the Public Debt.*

The funded debt which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the 1st October 1822, amounted to $17.189,852 60—And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October 1822, amounted to $75,852,848 58—Making the total amount of funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822, $93,042,701 18.

In the fourth quarter of that year, there was paid the sum of $2,265,673 32—Viz: Reimbursement of six per cent deferred stock, $265,673 32—Redemption of six per cent stock of 1820, $2,000,000 00—Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of January, 1823, to $90,777,027 86—From that day to the 1st of October last, there was added to the debt—In three per cent stock, $132 39, Treasury note six per cent stock, $1,561 87; Treasury note seven per cent stock, $135 00—1.829 26—Making an aggregate of $90.778,857 12.

During the same period, there was paid, in reimbursement of six per cent stock, $327,022 88—Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st of October, 1823, to $90,451,834 24—Since that day, there has been added, in Treasury note six per cent stock, $716 75—Making an aggregate of $90,452,550 99

It is estimated that the reimbursement of deferred stock, in the fourth quarter of the present year, will amount to $274.588 35—Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st January, 1824, to $90.177,962 14.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1823, is estimated at $26,122.

And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day at $21.258 87.

3. *Of the estimate of the public revenue and expenditure for the year 1824.*

It will be perceived, that the actual receipts of the year 1823, agree, substantially, with the estimate presented in the last annual report. The only deficiency is in the proceeds of the public lands; and that is understood to have been the consequence of an expectation, generally entertained, that the lands which were relinquished under the act of the 2d of March 1821, and which are supposed to present the strongest inducement to purchasers, would be brought into market early in the ensuing year; with respect to the customs, however, the anticipations that had been formed, both as to the circumstances which were calculated to have an influence upon their productiveness, and as to the results, have been completely realized. It is believed, therefore, that data founded on the same principles as those which governed in forming the estimate for the year 1823, may be satisfactorily presented as the basis of an estimate for the year 1824. With this view, the Secretary has the honor to state:

1st. That the gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, inclusive, is estimated at $17,800,000; and that of the whole year, at $21,000,000. Of this sum, that portion which accrued in the first half of the year, is about $1,000,000 less than that of the same period in the preceding year; and that which accrued in the three first quarters of the year, is estimated at $1,700,000 less than that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

2d. That the debentures issued during the three first quarters of the year 1823, amounted to $3,412,000; which exceed the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1822, by $1,500,000: and the amount of debentures, outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1824, was $1,405,000; which is $500,000 more than was, on the same day, in 1822, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823.

3d. That the value of domestic articles exported from the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to $47,155,711; being $2,718,368 less than those exported in the year preceding; and the value of foreign articles exported in the year ending on the 30th of September last, was $27,530,469; being $5,244,267 more than those exported in the preceding year.

4th. That the aggregate value of the imports into the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at $77,486,432; which is less, by $5,755,109, than those imported in the preceding year.

5th. That the amount of custom-house bonds in suit, which, on the 30th of September 1820, was $3,130,000, was, on the same day, in the year 1822, $2,795,000, and, in the year 1823, $2,817,000; whence it appears, that although a reduction of $313,000 had taken place during the whole period, yet the amount in suit on the 30th of September last, was greater, by $22,000, than on the same day of the year preceding.

Upon a consideration of all these facts, and the conclusions deducible from them, the receipts from the customs, in the year 1824, may be estimated at $16,500,000.

A considerable portion of the lands relinquished under the act of the 2d March, 1821, will be brought into market in the ensuing year; but as it is yet uncertain to what extent this may be deemed advisable, and as the sale of these lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than $1,600,000; although it is believed that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances, the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated as follows:

Customs, $16,500,000; Public Lands, 1,600,000; Bank Dividends, 350,000; Incidental Receipts, including Arrears of Internal Duties and Direct Tax, 50 000; Repayments of advances made in the War Department for services or supplies, prior to July 1, 1816, 50,000—Making together $18,550,000—To which is to be added the sum of 6.466,969 30, remaining in the Treasury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823, which makes the entire means of the year 1824, amount to $25,016,969 30.

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated as follows:

Civil, Diplomatic and Miscellaneous, $1.814,057 23; Military service, including Fortifications, Ordnance, Indian Department, Revolutionary and Military Pensions, Arming the Militia, and Arrearages prior to 1st of Jan. 1817, 5,122,268 15; Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy, 2,973,927 51; Public Debt, 5,314.000; Making an aggregate of $15,224,252 89; which, being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1825, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at $9,792,716 41.

Under existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the 1st of Jan. 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to lie inactive in the vaults of the banks. On the other hand; the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the 1st of Jan. 1825, renders it expedient for the government to apply to other objects any portion of the means it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every inconvenience may be obviated, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to $8,510,000, during the year 1824, at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the 1st of January 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times, and in such portions as would be most favorable to its investment, would be most advantageous to the moneyed transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding $1 25 on every $100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the 1st of July and the 1st of October next, at a rate no exceeding, on every 100 dollars, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the first of October 1824, and the 1st of January 1825, the principal and interest due on the last mentioned day

In proposing to the consideration of Congress, this application of the surplus means of the years 1823 and 1824, the probable demands upon the government in providing for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain, of the 22d February, 1819, have not been overlooked. It is believed however, that funds may be advantageously supplied for the discharge of those claims, by the issue and sale, at no less than par, of five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1832; and it is respectfully proposed, that authority be given for that purpose.

Of the $10,341,000 of six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1825, about 5,000 000 dollars will probably be redeemed in that year, and there will remain unredeemed, after the application of all the means at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, about $5,331,000. This sum, it is conceived, may be readily exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1833, and it is respectfully suggested that provision be made by law, for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent stock, as shall not be redeemed in the year 1825.

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea that no extraordinary expense is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country. All which is respectfully submitted

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Treasury Department, Dec. 13, 1823

COMMUNICATION.

Rabbit's fat, in a raw state, will extract splinters—it will also extract venom occasioned by running a rusty nail into any part of the flesh, and heal the wound. The above has been proved by 10 or 15 years experience of

A Mechanic.

A Revolutionary New-Year's Gift—George Washington Park Custis, of the district of Columbia, presented to Gen Jackson, on the 1st inst. the Military Pocket Telescope used by General Washington during the Revolution. Mr. C. requested that as the General was childless, he would be pleased at his decease, to leave the Telescope, as Alexander left his kingdom,—"to he most worthy."

Hydrophobia.—It is stated that Hydrophobia has been cured in France by injecting about a pint of water into the veins of the patient.

The legislature of Alabama, have nominated Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, by a vote of 48 to 25, in joint ballot.

Charles Ogle and John Tentlinger have been appointed Delegates to represent Somerset county, in the Huntingdon Convention.

Foreign.

London papers, to the 25th December, have been received at New York. The funds had improved, and peace seemed to be the order of the day. It is stated, that the most satisfactory and unqualified assurances were given by the British government to a committee of ship owners, "that there was not the slightest pretence for imputing to the French government the design of assisting Spain to recover her South-American provinces."

A letter from Berne, dated October 29, states that a request has been made to Switzerland, for troops to form the guards of the King of Spain and the King of Portugal, and that, in order that no difficulty may arise, with regard to the former, on account of the derangement of the finances of the country, an allied power has offered to guarantee the pay and pensions stipulated in a convention upon that subject.

From the Mercury.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The anniversary of this glorious day was celebrated in this city on Thursday last, with much enthusiasm. At half past nine in the morning, the different companies composing the 1st battalion of Pittsburgh volunteers were under arms. The City Blues, capt. BEARD, the City Guards, capt. TROVILLO, and the *Jackson Independent Blues*, captain DENNY, having formed together marched to Grant's Hill, where a salute was fired in honor of the day. After performing a number of evolutions, they were joined by the Pittsburgh citizens commanded by captain BIDDLE, and the whole proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church. Here an appropriate prayer was offered to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Herron—and the Allegany Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. William Evans, performed some beautiful and strikingly appropriate pieces of sacred Music. An eloquent address was then delivered by ALGERNON SIDNEY T. MOUNTAIN, Esq. The companies, having left the church, separated. The Jackson Blues, accompanied by a number of citizens and by the Union Band, proceeded to Col. Ramsay's Hotel, where a sumptuous and elegant entertainment was spread before them. The room was handsomely decorated. The likeness of the immortal WASHINGTON, surrounded with laurel, graced the head of the table—and that of the man who is second only to the father of his country in the affections of the people, ANDREW JACKSON, was placed at the foot. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the cloth was removed, captain *Denny* in the chair, assisted by captain *Trovilla*, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate music from the band.

TOASTS.

1. *The eighth of January.* The victors that razed the frowning battlements of Europe could not storm the cotton-bale ramparts of American riflemen. Tune—"Jackson's victory."

2. *Washington.* The beacon that, becoming brighter through the darkness of the approaching contest, would light the path to independence. "Washington's March."

3. *General Andrew Jackson.* Second only to Washington "in war, in peace, and in the affections of his countrymen." "Hail to the Chief."

4. *James Monroe.* The spirit of the revolution yet glows in the bosom of the veteran patriot. "Monroe's quick step."

5. *Spain.* The speaking silence that accompanied Riego to the block, proclaims that the light of Spanish liberty is not forever extinguished. "O Liberty!"

6. *Riego.* Who would exchange the hurdle of the murdered patriot, for the throne of the Spanish Nero? "O breathe not his name!"

7. *Greece.* The Spartan's spirit re-animates her sons, and the Turkish crescent yields before the sword of Leonidas. "Let fame sound the trumpet."

8. *South America.* Fear not; for in the war against free principles you combat for this republic, and she will interpose the shield of her protection "Come over the sea."

9. *Bolivar.* The patriot pilot that through oceans of blood directs to its destined Ararat, the ark of South American independence. "Go where glory waits thee."

10. *The United States.* The national and state governments, confederated but not consolidated. May the centrifugal force of the separate sovereignties, never destroy the harmony of the system. "Hail Columbia."

11. *Pennsylvania.* The isthmus between geographical parties and sectional prejudices. The flag of national gratitude will wave in triumph *here*, though no other state should rally around the standard. "Pennsylvania Grand March."

12. *The next President.* The crisis calls for the *sword of his country*, not the sceptre of a cabal. "Now let the warrior plume his steed."

13. *Franklin.* The electric flash of his genius illumined the horizon of American fame. "The Dirge."

14. *A National Mausoleum.* Over the consecrated dust of departed patriots, the modern, like the ancient Alexander, would find freemen invincible "Roslin Castle."

15. *Napoleon.* The exile of fear and treachery. The Eagle wing of his immortal genius, brushed away the consecrated errors of ages, and scaled the highest pinnacle of fame. "Buonaparte's march."

16. *The memory of Pennsylvania's adopted sons* Elevated to fame on the lightning's flash, and the replenished vaults of the treasury. "Dead march in Saul."

17. Our gallant fellow-townsman, Gen. Carrol, the copatriot of Jackson. "Auld Lang Syne."

18. *The Ladies of New Orleans.* Worthy to form the victorious wreath that adorned the brow of Jackson. "Kiss me, Lady."

19 *The American Fair.*

The only fetters for the brave and free,
Are Love's Elysian wreathes entwin'd by thee!

VOLUNTEERS.

By N. B Craig, Esq. *Lord Packenham and King Caucus.* Andrew Jackson defended the country against the *arms* of the one, the country will defend him against the *arts* of the other.

By Mr. William Snowden. *Andrew Jackson*—Uniting the skill and bravery of a Cæsar with the stern virtue of a Brutus, he stands before the world, the successful but honest defender of the liberties of the commonwealth.

By Mr. S. S. Morts. *Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts*—Equally entitled to national support and protection—equally the objects of national happiness as the subjects of national revenue.

By Mr. D. Wylie. Final success to the cause which is intended to be forwarded by a meeting to be held at the Court-House this evening, at 6 o'clock.

By Mr. George Ogden. *The United States*—May she long retain her national spirit of independence, which so much becomes a free and independent people.

By Mr. E. F. Pratt. *The Tennessee Toast*—

Freedom chose the HICKORY tree,
In storms its boughs have sheltered thee;
O'er Freedom's Land its branches wave,
'Twas planted on a Lion's grave.

By Mr. Wm. Savery. *General Jackson*—The protector of "Booty and Beauty."

By Mr. Thos. M'Clurg. *The memory of King Caucus*—May his frightful ghost depart from the land of freedom, at the smell of Old Hickory.

By Mr. Gallagher. *The Orator of the day.*

By a guest. *The Jackson Independent Blues*

By Mr. Lewis Peterson. Clinton in the East, Jackson in the South, and Baldwin in the West, three bright stars whom we view with pleasing reflections.

By Mr. Lewis Peters. May every alien become a citizen of the United States, and every citizen be as true to his country as the Hero of New Orleans, General Andrew Jackson

By Mr James Bailey. *General Jackson, the hero of the west*—As his country awarded the meed of approbation to the *first* Washington, may they not withhold it from the second.

By Capt. H. Johnson. *Jackson and Bolivar*, and Bolivar and Jackson—the two *great apostles* of the principles of "Liberty and Independence." May they have an *early* opportunity to *expound* them *canonically* to the "*Holy Alliance*," for the *edification* and benefit of the people of Europe.

By Mr. Edward Patchell—May the free-born sons of '76 unite their strength at the next presidential election, and by their united suffrages, proclaim to the allied sovereigns of Europe,—"Andrew Jackson shall defend the monument of Washington." Tune, Hail Columbia.

By the same. May the great national debt of gratitude, be paid with punctuality and lawful interest at the next presidential election, to general Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans

By the same. *Old Hickory*—The bone and muscle of American Democracy—the war club, to beat the enemies of our country—and best hoop for national safety—may the tree and the branches be eternally united.

By the same. *George M'Duffie*—The distinguished young statesman—may his eminent talents, and oratorial powers in advocating the people's rights, place him far beyond the reach of a persecuting Cummings. Tune, The Bullying Dodger.

By Dr. Felix Brunot. *The battle of New-Orleans*—The brave attacked the brave—but, JACKSON was there!

By R. J. Walker, Esq. *The absolute caucus*—Its knel is tolling and the corse will soon be committed to its kindred corruption, amid the expiring groans of political Pharisees, and the joyous shouts of an emancipated people

---

From the Aurora.

GREECE.—In February last, Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, transmitted to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, a communication from Andreas Luriottis, an agent or deputy from Corinth, on behalf of the cause of the Greeks, the object of which, after describing the general nature of the Revolution now going on in Greece, was to solicit aid of the United States, and the establishment of diplomatic connexions with them. This gentleman who, at that time had recently arrived in London, brought a letter of introduction to Mr. Rush from General Dearborn at Lisbon, and of course was received in a manner due to the interesting character he bore. In the inquiries of Mr. Luriottis, whether the United States would open political or diplomatic relations with his government at the present day, Mr. Rush replied, that this formed a point on which he was wholly uninformed, and could not undertake to give an opinion, for it involved considerations of expediency which would be maturely weighed at Washington before any opinion could be pronounced. He reiterated the assurance of the friendly interest that was felt amongst us for the success of the cause in which his country was embarked, and adverted to the part which our government had acted in relation to the South American struggle, a part so much in advance of that of any other government—as a sure indication that it could feel no backwardness in welcoming, when the proper day arrived, the new-born freedom of Greece, into the family of nations. In the end, Mr. R. informed him, that he would gladly become the organ of transmitting to the government of the United States whatever distinctive overtures or communications he might determine to make to it—a request which he had himself previously made. These overtures he set forth in the paper enclosed to Mr. Adams which elicited the following communications from that able Statesman.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush.

Department of State,
Washington, 18th Aug 1823.

SIR,—I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, an answer to the letter from Mr. Luriottis, the agent of the Greeks, addressed to me, and a copy of which was transmitted with your despatch, No, 295:

If, upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Luriottis should still be in London, it will be desirable that you should deliver it to him in person, accompanied with such remarks and explanations as may satisfy him, and those whom he represents, that, in declining the proposal of giving active aid to the cause of Grecian emancipation, the Executive government of the United States has been governed, not by its inclinations, or a sentiment of indifference to the cause, but, by its constitutional duties, clear and unequivocal.

The United States could give assistance to the Greeks only by the application of some portion of their public force, or of their public revenue, in their favor, and it would constitute them in a state of war with the Ottoman Porte, and perhaps with all the Barbary powers. To make this disposal either of force or treasure, you are aware, is, by our Constitution, not within the competency of the Executive. It could be determined only by an act of Congress, which would assuredly not be adopted, should it even be recommended by the Executive.

The policy of the United States, with reference to foreign nations, has always been founded on the moral principle of natural law—Peace with all mankind. From whatever cause war between other nations, foreign or domestic, has arisen, the unvarying law of the United States has been, peace with both belligerents. From the first war of the French revolution, to the recent invasion of Spain, there has been a succession of wars, national and civil, in almost every one of which, one of the parties was contending for liberty, or independence. To the first revolutionary war, a strong impulse of feeling urged the people of the United States to take side with the party which, at its commencement, was contending apparently at least, for both. Had the policy of the United States not been essentially pacific, a stronger case to claim their interference could hardly have been presented. They nevertheless declared themselves neutral, and the principle, then deliberately settled, has been invariably adhered to ever since.

With regard to the recognition of sovereign states and the establishment with them of a diplomatic intercourse, the experience of the last thirty years has served also to ascertain the limits proper for the application of principles, in which every nation must exercise some latitude of discretion. Precluded by their neutral position from interfering in the question of right, the United States have recognized the *fact* of foreign sovereignty, only when it was undisputed, or disputed without any rational prospect of success. In this manner the successive changes of government in many of the European states, and the revolutionary governments of South America, have been acknowledged. The condition of the Greeks is not yet such as will admit of the recognition upon these principles.

Yet, as we cherish the most friendly feelings towards them, and are sincerely disposed to render them any service, which may be compatible with our neutrality, it will give us pleasure to learn, from time to time, the actual state of their cause, political and military. Should Mr. Luriottis be enabled and disposed to furnish this information, it may always be communicated through you, and will be received with satisfaction here. The public accounts from that quarter have been, of late, very scanty, and we shall be glad to obtain any authentic particulars which may come to your knowledge, from this, or through any other channel.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

RICHARD RUSH, *Envoy, &c. at London*

Mr. Adams to Mr. Luriottis.

Department of State,
Washington, 18th Aug. 1823.

SIR,—A copy of the letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 20th of February last, has been transmitted to me by the minister of the United States at London, and has received the deliberate consideration of the President of the United States.

The sentiments with which he has witnessed the struggles of your countrymen for their national emancipation and independence, had been made manifest to the world in a public message to the Congress of the United States. They are cordially felt by the people of this Union; who sympathising with the cause of freedom and independence, wherever its standard is unfurled, behold with peculiar interest the display of Grecian energy in defence of Grecian liberties, and the association of heroic exertions, at the present time, with the proudest glories of former ages, in the land of Epaminondas and of Philopœmon.

But, while cheering with their best wishes the cause of the Greeks, the United States are forbidden, by the duties of their situation, from taking part in the war, to which their relation is that of neutrality. At peace themselves with all the world, their established policy, and the obligation of the laws of nations, preclude them from becoming voluntary auxiliaries to a cause which would involve them in *war*.

If, in the progress of events, the Greeks should be enabled to establish and organize themselves as an independent nation, the United States will be among the first to welcome them, in that capacity, into the general family; to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with them, suited to the mutual interests of the two countries, and to recognize, with special satisfaction, their constituted state in the character of a sister republic.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ANDREAS LURIOTTIS,
Envoy of the Provisional Government of the Greeks, London.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Jan. 8.

KING CAUCUS—DEAD.—The report made in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, by Mr Jonathan Roberts, is really a novelty in the history of report making. It assumes that Governor Hiester intended to cast suspicion upon representative purity, and under cover of vindicating this, a stout argument is brought forth in favor of legislative caucusing. And notwithstanding that the said Jonathan Roberts supported the election—and we believe the administration of Governor Hiester, until *John Binns* flew off the handle—this "Cato of the Senate" does not consider it beneath him to asperse the late Governor *by insinuation*, when he conceives that to be auxiliary to his argument. Mr. Holgate truly said, that this report was the *cunningest* thing he had ever seen. And we say, from such Catos of the Senate, good lord deliver us!

This report was called up on Monday, when a long discussion took place upon it, and which ended in postponement by a vote of 41 to to 39. The next day it was again called up by Mr Roberts; but the house refused to consider it, by a vote of 40 to 46 The motion to consider it was renewed yesterday by Mr. R. Smith, and succeeded, when,

Mr. Todd moved, That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the express purpose of amending this report and resolution so that it will contain no expression for or against either a congressional or state caucus.

This proposition was attacked in every way that experience and cunning could devise, but carried at last by a vote of 62 to 26.

It will from this be perceived, that every time the question was agitated, the friends of Crawford and the Caucus lost ground A majority of *two* on Monday, was, by Wednesday, swelled to 36.

The vote upon Mr. Todd's motion—or the motion that killed King Caucus, follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Addams, Alexander, Bachman, Baker, Beeson, Black, Boyer, Brown, Calvin, Cassat, Clark, Cochran, Cummings, Diven, Drumbeller, Ferguson, Forry, Graff, Grosh, Hobart, Holgate, Hottenstine, Huggins, Hummel, Hunt, Huss, Hutter, Hyde, Keating, Kirk, Leech, Lehman, A Lewis, E. Lewis, Livergood, Manany, Markle, M'Kinney. M'Nair, Moore, Neill, Ogle, Painter, Patterson, Potts, Purdy, Rankin, Reed, Renninger, Reynolds, Ritner, Ryon, Shearer, Snyder, Stinson, Sullivan, Sutherland, Taylor, Todd, Wikoff, Williams, Wise—62.

NAYS.—Audenreid, Cassidy, Colly, Cope, Dale, Houver, Jordan, Keys, Knight, S. Lawrence, Maclay, Mann, M'Bride, Mitchell, Norbury, Orth, Roberts, Scott, Seltzer, Shippen, F. Smith, R Smith, Sterigere, Stevenson, Streator, J. Lawrence, Spr.—26.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1824.

Appointments by the City Councils.

John Darragh, Mayor.
Joseph Barclay, Collector of the city tax.
William Graham, Treasurer.
John Patterson, Assessor.
John B. Gray, Gauger.
Thomas Bakewell, Inspector of pot & p. ashes
James Ekin, Inspector of Tobacco.
M. Evans, A. Roseburgh, & John Robinson, Regulators of the Streets.
Th. Scott, James Liggett and Richard Geary, Board Measurers.
Elijah Trovillo, Weigh-Master at the Market House.
William Eichbaum, Sr., do. at the Hay-Scales.

Appointment by the Mayor.

William Crawford, to be Street Commissioner.

☞ By an Ordinance of the City Councils, passed on Friday last, it is enacted, That the Weigh-Master at the Market-House shall pay a rent to the city, for the Weigh-House, &c. of $75 annually; that the Weigh-Master at the Hay-Scales shall pay an annual rent of $35; that the City Gauger, and Measurers of Boards, shall pay into the City Treasury 5 per cent on the fees received by them; and that the annual salary of the Street Commissioner shall be $200.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR
For Allegheny County.

William M'Candless, Prothonotary of the court of common pleas.

William Pentland, clerk of the sessions, oyer and terminer and orphans' court.

Matthew Stewart, register and recorder.

Silas Engles, clerk of the mayor's court of the city of Pittsburgh.

Samuel Gormley, prothonotary or clerk of the supreme court, for the western district.

William Anderson and *Jacob Hanson*, auctioneers of the city of Pittsburgh.

At an Adjourned Jackson Meeting, held at the Court-House on the evening of the 8th inst. Dr. Felix Brunot presided, and Col. Wm. Anderson and Dr. Wm. F. Irwin, were secretaries. It was resolved, that the time of holding the Huntingdon Convention be changed from the 3d Monday in March to the 1st Monday in May; that R. J. Walker, Esq. be appointed a delegate, in the room of Mr. Edward Patchell, resigned; and that it is inexpedient at this time to nominate a candidate for Vice-President.

Extracts to the Editor of the Gazette, dated
"Harrisburgh Jan 10, 1824.

"This has been truly a week of caucusing. The members of the democratic party held a caucus on Monday evening in one of the committee rooms, upon the subject of a nomination of electors of President; but they could come to no agreement, and adjourned to meet again on Friday evening On this last evening, however, they were engaged until about 8 o'clock at night upon Jonathan Roberts's famous report and resolution, on the Governor's message, relating to a change in the place where the electors of President and Vice President are to meet. For this reason the party caucus did not meet last night, but will this; but it is said to be a very questionable point whether they will take any measures about the business, and indeed it is difficult to perceive why they should, for the people have seriously taken it into their own hands, in nearly the whole of the counties.

"Mr Shippen's resolution, applauding the declaration of the President's message, in favor of freedom in the western hemisphere, got through on the 8th of January. That is, it passed. But there were some indirect lounges at it, that very much annoyed the mover; who is not very distinguished for mildness of temper, any more than he is for certain qualities of the head

"Jonathan Roberts's report and resolution, referred to above, occupied the part of the week that was not taken up by Mr. Shippen's Finally the caucus part of it, or the part squinting at a caucus, was struck out; and "to make assurance doubly sure," a declaration was inserted, to the purport, that this Legislature gave no opinion in favor of, or in opposition to, a congressional or state caucus. So hath passed the week

"When these things are going on, *business* languishes of course There has been nothing done in that way; but perhaps all this is in order to afford the Governor an opportunity of making a trip to Lebanon, whither he has gone. His secretary, Rogers, spent 8 days of Christmas times at Lancaster: and this after all that was said about the absence of the officers of the late administration. Appointments are made slowly."

"Harrisburgh, Jan 12, 1824.

"Since my letter of Saturday, I have learnt the doings of the caucus, and that I was mistaken in the conjecture that they would do nothing. They did recommend the same plan, of appointing delegates, or instructing their members to act as such, to nominate electors of President and Vice President, at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of March, with that pursued last winter in the nomination of a candidate for governor. This time, however, they have not allowed the people the same opportunity of canvassing the propriety of their proceedings, and choosing or refusing to choose delegates, as they did last year: for it is but six weeks to the 4th of March. Several of the democratic members refused to attend the caucus. The friends of Crawford, and particularly Roberts, look wo-begone. In truth this gentleman has always been very much over-rated; and now he does not appear to as much advantage as he did a dozen of years ago. He is not equal to Holgate."

"King Caucus—Dead."—Our Harrisburgh correspondent's letter, and the article we copy to-day, from the Chronicle, show that our legislature have determined to have no hand in a *Congressional* caucus nomination of a President.

A circular letter has been received in town, signed by 14 of the Democratic members of Congress from this state, assigning their reasons for deciding not to meet in caucus, to nominate a candidate. These members are, Messrs. Patterson, Udree, Plumer, John Findlay, Wm. Findlay, Brown, Ingham, Farrelly, Rogers, Tod, Harris, Wilson, M'Kean, and Miller. It is stated in letters, published in the Franklin Gazette, that only one of the Pennsylvania delegation is in favor of a caucus; that 190 members of Congress are against a caucus, and that but 68 are in favor of it. Putting all these facts together, we think [illegible] will scarcely be doubted that King Caucus, if not actually defunct, is at least past all surgery."

That our readers may see how their servants spend their time at Harrisburgh, we copy from the Aurora a sketch of the debate upon Mr. Ogle's famous Bachelor-tax bill. Who, after reading it, will not say our house of assembly is a *dignified* body? or who will doubt the assertion in one of the patent papers, that "there is a great accession of talent in the house?"

The Tariff.—In the lower house of Congress, on the 9th inst. Mr. Tod, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, which was read a first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union. 2000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Beware!—Counterfeit $10 bills of the Bank of Troy, New-York, are in circulation at Buffalo and Erie. The Erie Gazette says, 2's on the same bank, 5's on the Phœnix Bank of Hartford, and 5's of the Franklin Bank of New-York, are also in circulation.

The New-York Advocate says—"There are two comets now visible in the heavens. The one latest discovered, rises about 4 o'clock in the morning, about due east, with its luminous train, speeding its way to the sun"

THE COMET.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—Seeing in your paper a hint that a Comet had appeared, and observing this morning that the moon shone brightly, I rose to look for it, and could not but be highly delighted with the appearance of the heavens at the moment. The moon was some degrees above the horizon, in the north west; north of her, having nearly the same altitude, was the bright star Capella, above her were Castor and Pollux, a little south of her was Jupiter; and at something of a greater altitude was Porcyan, directly towards the west East of Porcyan was the bright constellation of the Lion; a little to the west of meridian was Mars, extremely bright and [illegible] north and east of him was Arcturus, and a [illegible] to the south of east was Venus, the largest [illegible] brightest of all the planets; towards [illegible] was Spica Virginis; and on the meridian was the Great Bear, towards the north

The Comet is in the right thigh of Hercules, and at 5 o'clock in the morning had an altitude of 45°, and an azimuth of 69° 45′ from the north; its latitude in the heavens is 61° nearly, its right ascension is 250°; its longitude is 9s. 12°; and its declination 40° It rises in our latitude at ten minutes before twelve o'clock this night and at four o'clock in the morning of to-morrow it will have an altitude equal to 85° 30′. Its nucleus is hazy, but equal to a star of the first magnitude. Its tail stretches about two degrees By another observation we may be able to state whether it be proceeding towards its perihelion, or returning from it; and we may also be able to calculate the period when it will pass its perihelion, or when it may have passed it

Pittsburgh Jan 14 1824.

Cooper's New Novel.

THE PILOT—2 Vols.

Will be received, in a day or two, by

J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.

N. W. corner of Wood and Third Streets.
Jan. 16, 1824—1t.

A Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON well qualified to take charge of and cultivate an extensive Garden, and who can furnish satisfactory recommendation, will find an advantageous situation, by applying at this office.

Jan 16—tf.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.

Jan. 16.—3teo5

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas [illegible], in Second, between Wood and Smithfield [illegible], nearly opposite Mr. James Park's [illegible] house will be put in complete repair, [illegible] given the first day of April next [illegible]

[illegible]ssilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan 16—[illegible]

SALE OF PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed from James Morrison to the subscriber, bearing date the [illegible] day of February, 1818, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, in book Y, page 307: And also, by virtue of an agreement, made on the 14th day of January, 1820, between the subscriber and Robert Patterson, recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in book [illegible], volume 27, page 428, &c., and of another agreement made on the 14th February, 1820, between the last named parties, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in book B 2, vol. 27, pages 252, 253, and of the power and authority therein contained and vested in me, by the said deed and agreements—I will sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder,

On Friday, the 30th day of January, inst.

At 2 o'clock, P. M at the premises,

A Lot of Ground.

On Second-street, adjoining where I now live, being part of Lot No. 283, in the City of Pittsburgh, containing 20 feet front, and about 80 feet deep, on which there is a Frame Shop, and part of two Brick Kitchens.

ALSO, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground,

on Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, 35½ feet front, and about 60 feet deep, being part of Lot No. 317, in the city of Pittsburgh, on which are two Frame Tenements, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Reaney and Mr. Cheetham. This lot is held by perpetual lease, and is subject to a yearly ground rent of two dollars per foot.

The papers above referred to, may be seen, at any time, at my office, in Fourth Street. Indisputable titles will be given.

M. B. Lowrie.

January 16, 1824—3t

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that in consequence of his other engagements preventing his personal attention entirely to the Building Business, he has connected himself with Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. from whose activity and enterprise, he feels confident in saying, the

BUILDING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

will be hereafter carried on to the satisfaction of all who may give the concern employment.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1824.—3

From the Mercury.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The anniversary of this glorious day was celebrated in this city on Thursday last, with much enthusiasm. At half past nine in the morning, the different companies composing the 1st battalion of Pittsburgh volunteers were under arms. The City Blues, capt. **Beard**, the City Guards, capt. **Trovillo**, and the *Jackson Independent Blues*, captain **Denny**, having formed together marched to Grant's Hill, where a salute was fired in honor of the day. After performing a number of evolutions, they were joined by the Pittsburgh Citizens commanded by captain **Biddle**, and the whole proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church. Here an appropriate prayer was offered to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. Herron—and the Allegheny Musical Society, under the direction of Mr. William Evans, performed some beautiful and strikingly appropriate pieces of sacred Music. An eloquent address was then delivered by **Algernon Sidney T. Mountain**, Esq. The companies, having left the church, separated. The Jackson Blues, accompanied by a number of citizens and by the Union Band, proceeded to Col. Ramsay's Hotel, where a sumptuous and elegant entertainment was spread before them. The room was handsomely decorated. The likeness of the immortal **Washington**, surrounded with laurel, graced the head of the table—and that of the man who is second only to the father of his country in the affections of the people, **Andrew Jackson**, was placed at the foot. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the cloth was removed, captain *Denny* in the chair, assisted by captain *Trovilla*, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by appropriate music from the band.

TOASTS.

1. *The eighth of January.* The victors that scaled the frowning battlements of Europe could not storm the cotton-bale ramparts of American riflemen. Tune—"Jackson's victory."

2. *Washington.* The beacon that, becoming brighter through the darkness of the approaching contest, would light the path to independence. "Washington's March."

3. *General Andrew Jackson.* Second only to Washington "in war, in peace, and in the affections of his countrymen." "Hail to the Chief."

4. *James Monroe.* The spirit of the revolution yet glows in the bosom of the veteran patriot. "Monroe's quick step."

5. *Spain.* The speaking silence that accompanied Riego to the block, proclaims that the light of Spanish liberty is not forver extinguished. "O Liberty!"

6. *Riego.* Who would exchange the hurdle of the murdered patriot, for the throne of the Spanish Nero? "O breathe not his name!"

7. *Greece.* The Spartan's spirit re-animates her sons, and the Turkish crescent yields before the sword of Leonidas.

"Let fame sound the trumpet."

8. *South America.* Fear not; for in the war against free principles you combat for this republic, and she will interpose the shield of her protection "Come over the sea."

9. *Bolivar.* The patriot pilot that through oceans of blood directs to its destined Ararat, the ark of South American independence.

"Go where glory waits thee."

10. *The United States.* The national and state governments, confederated but not consolidated. May the centrifugal force of the separate sovereignties, never destroy the harmony of the system. "Hail Columbia."

11. *Pennsylvania.* The isthmus between geographical parties and sectional prejudices. The flag of national gratitude will wave in triumph *here*, though no other state should rally around the standard.

"Pennsylvania Grand March."

12. *The next President.* The crisis calls for the *sword of his country*, not the sceptre of a cabal. "Now let the warrior plume his steed."

13. *Franklin.* The electric flash of his genius illumined the horizon of American fame.

"The Dirge."

14. *A National Mausoleum.* Over the consecrated dust of departed patriots, the modern, like the ancient Alexander, would find freemen invincible "Roslin Castle."

15. *Napoleon.* The exile of fear and treachery. The Eagle wing of his immortal genius brushed away the consecrated errors of ages, and scaled the highest pinnacle of fame.

"Buonaparte's march."

16. *The memory of Pennsylvania's adopted sons.* Elevated to fame on the lightning's flash, and the replenished vaults of the treasury.

"Dead march in Saul."

17. Our gallant fellow-townsman, *Gen. Carrol*, the copatriot of Jackson.

"Auld Lang Syne."

18. *The Ladies of New Orleans.* Worthy to form the victorious wreath that adorned the brow of Jackson. "Kiss me, Lady."

19. *The American Fair.*

The only fetters for the brave and free,
Are Love's Elysian wreathes entwin'd by thee!

VOLUNTEERS.

By N. B Craig, Esq. *Lord Packenham and King Caucus.* Andrew Jackson defended the country against the *arms* of the one, the country will defend him against the *arts* of the other.

By Mr. William Snowden. *Andrew Jackson*—Uniting the skill and bravery of a Cæsar with the stern virtue of a Brutus, he stands before the world, the successful but honest defender of the liberties of the commonwealth.

By Mr. S. S. Marks. *Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts*—Equally entitled to national support and protection—equally the objects of national happiness as the subjects of national revenue.

By Mr. D. Wylie. Final success to the cause which is intended to be forwarded by a meeting to be held at the Court-House this evening, at 6 o'clock.

By Mr. George Ogden. *The United States*—May she long retain her national spirit of independence, which so much becomes a free and independent people.

By Mr. E. F. Pratt. *The Tennessee Toast*—

Freeman cheer the HICKORY tree,
In storms its boughs have sheltered thee;
O'er Freedom's Land its branches wave,
'Twas planted on a Lion's grave.

By Mr. Wm. Savory. *General Jackson*—The protector of "Booty and Beauty."

By Mr. Thos. M'Clurg. *The memory of King Caucus*—May his frightful ghost depart from the land of freedom, at the smell of Old Hickory.

By Mr. Gallagher. *The Orator of the day.*

By a guest. *The Jackson Independent Blues*

By Mr. Lewis Peterson. Clinton in the East, Jackson in the South, and Baldwin in the West, three bright stars whom we view with pleasing reflections.

By Mr. Lewis Peters. May every alien become a citizen of the United States, and every citizen be as true to his country as the Hero of New Orleans, General Andrew Jackson

By Mr. James Bailey. *General Jackson, the hero of the west*—As his country awarded the meed of approbation to the *first* Washington, may they not withhold it from the *second*.

By Capt. H. Johnson. *Jackson and Bolivar, and Bolivar and Jackson*—the two *great apostles* of the principles of "Liberty and Independence" May they have an *early* opportunity to *expound* them *canonically* to the "*Holy* Alliance," for the *edification* and benefit of the people of Europe.

By Mr. Edward Patchell—May the free-born sons of '76 unite their strength at the next presidential election, and by their united suffrages, proclaim to the allied sovereigns of Europe,—"Andrew Jackson shall defend the monument of Washington." Tune, Hail Columbia.

By the same. May the great national debt of gratitude, be paid with punctuality and lawful interest at the next presidential election, to general Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans

By the same. *Old Hickory*—The bone and muscle of American Democracy—the war club, to beat the enemies of our country—and best hoop for national safety—may the tree and the branches be eternally united

By the same. *George M Duffie*—The distinguished young statesman—may his eminent talents, and oratorial powers in advocating the people's rights, place him far beyond the reach of a persecuting Cummings.

Tune, The Bullying Dodger

By Dr Felix Brunot. *The battle of New-Orleans*—The brave attacked the brave—but, Jackson was there!

By R. J. Walker, Esq. *The absolute caucus*—Its knel is tolling and the corse will soon be committed to its kindred corruption, amid the expiring groans of political Pharisees, and the joyous shouts of an emancipated people

---

From the Aurora.

GREECE.—In February last, Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, transmitted to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, a communication from Andreas Luriottis, an agent or deputy from Corinth, on behalf of the cause of the Greeks, the object of which, after describing the general nature of the Revolution now going on in Greece, was to solicit aid of the United States, and the establishment of diplomatic connexions with them. This gentleman who, at that time had recently arrived in London, brought a letter of introduction to Mr. Rush from General Dearborn at Lisbon, and of course was received in a manner due to the interesting character he bore. In the inquiries of Mr. Luriottis, whether the United States would open political or diplomatic relations with his government at the present day, Mr. Rush replied, that this formed a point on which he was wholly uninformed, and could not undertake to give an opinion, for it involved considerations of expediency which would be maturely weighed at Washington before any opinion could be pronounced. He reiterated the assurance of the friendly interest that was felt amongst us for the success of the cause in which his country was embarked, and adverted to the part which our government had acted in relation to the South American struggle, a part so much in advance of that of any other government—as a sure indication that it could feel no backwardness in welcoming, when the proper day arrived, the new-born freedom of Greece, into the family of nations. In the end, Mr. R. informed him, that he would gladly become the organ of transmitting to the government of the United States whatever distinctive overtures or communications he might determine to make to it—a request which he had himself previously made. These overtures he set forth in the paper enclosed to Mr. Adams which elicited the following communications from that able Statesman.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush.

Department of State,
Washington, 18th Aug 1823.

Sir,—I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, an answer to the letter from Mr. Luriottis, the agent of the Greeks, addressed to me, and a copy of which was transmitted with your despatch, No, 295:

If, upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Luriottis should still be in London, it will be desirable that you should deliver it to him in person, accompanied with such remarks and explanations as may satisfy him, and those whom he represents, that, in declining the proposal of giving active aid to the cause of Grecian emancipation, the Executive government of the United States has been governed, not by its inclinations, or a sentiment of indifference to the cause, but, by its constitutional duties, clear and unequivocal.

The United States could give assistance to the Greeks only by the application of some portion of their public force, or of their public revenue, in their favor, and it would constitute them in a state of war with the Ottoman Porte, and perhaps with all the Barbary powers. To make this disposal either of force or treasure, you are aware, is, by our Constitution, not within the competency of the Executive. It could be determined only by an act of Congress, which would assuredly not be adopted, should it even be recommended by the Executive.

The policy of the United States, with reference to foreign nations, has always been founded on the moral principle of natural law—Peace with all mankind. From whatever cause war between other nations, foreign or domestic, has arisen, the unvarying law of the United States has been, peace with both belligerents. From the first war of the French revolution, to the recent invasion of Spain, there has been a succession of wars, national and civil, in almost every one of which, one of the parties was contending for liberty, or independence. To the first revolutionary war, a strong impulse of feeling urged the people of the United States to take side with the party which, at its commencement, was contending apparently at least, for both. Had the policy of the United States not been essentially pacific, a stronger case to claim their interference could hardly have been presented. They nevertheless declared themselves neutral, and the principle, then deliberately settled, has been invariably adhered to ever since.

With regard to the recognition of sovereign states and the establishment with them of a diplomatic intercourse, the experience of the last thirty years has served also to ascertain the limits proper for the application of principles, in which every nation must exercise some latitude of discretion. Precluded by their neutral position from interfering in the question of right, the United States have recognized the *fact* of foreign sovereignty, only when it was undisputed, or disputed without any rational prospect of success. In this manner the successive changes of government in many of the European states, and the revolutionary governments of South America, have been acknowledged. The condition of the Greeks is not yet such as will admit of the recognition upon these principles.

Yet, as we cherish the most friendly feelings towards them, and are sincerely disposed to render them any service, which may be compatible with our neutrality, it will give us pleasure to learn, from time to time, the actual state of their cause, political and military. Should Mr. Luriottis be enabled and disposed to furnish this information, it may always be communicated through you, and will be received with satisfaction here. The public accounts from that quarter have been, of late, very scanty, and we shall be glad to obtain any authentic particulars which may come to your knowledge, from this, or through any other channel.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Richard Rush, *Envoy, &c. at London*

Mr. Adams to Mr. Luriottis.

Department of State,
Washington, 18th Aug. 1823.

Sir,—A copy of the letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 20th of February last, has been transmitted to me by the minister of the United States at London, and has received the deliberate consideration of the President of the United States.

The sentiments with which he has witnessed the struggles of your countrymen for their national emancipation and independence, had been made manifest to the world in a public message to the Congress of the United States. They are cordially felt by the people of this Union; who sympathising with the cause of freedom and independence, wherever its standard is unfurled, behold with peculiar interest the display of Grecian energy in defence of Grecian liberties, and the association of heroic exertions, at the present time, with the proudest glories of former ages, in the land of Epaminondas and of Philopœmon.

But, while cheering with their best wishes the cause of the Greeks, the United States are forbidden, by the duties of their situation, from taking part in the war, to which their relation is that of neutrality. At peace themselves with all the world, their established policy, and the obligation of the laws of nations, preclude them from becoming voluntary auxiliaries to a cause which would involve them in *war*.

If, in the progress of events, the Greeks should be enabled to establish and organize themselves as an independent nation, the United States will be among the first to welcome them, in that capacity, into the general family; to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with them, suited to the mutual interests of the two countries, and to recognize, with special satisfaction, their constituted state in the character of a sister republic.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Andreas Luriottis,
Envoy of the Provisional Government of the Greeks, London.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle, Jan. 8.

KING CAUCUS—DEAD.—The report made in the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, by Mr Jonathan Roberts, is really a novelty in the history of report making. It assumes that Governor Hiester intended to cast suspicion upon representative purity, and under cover of vindicating this, a stout argument is brought forth in favor of legislative caucusing. And notwithstanding that the said Jonathan Roberts supported the election—and we believe the administration of Governor Hiester, until *John Binns* flew off the handle—this "Cato of the Senate" does not consider it beneath him to asperse the late Governor *by insinuation*, when he conceives that to be auxiliary to his argument. Mr Holgate truly said, that this report was the *cunningest* thing he had ever seen. And we say, from such Catos of the Senate, good lord deliver us!

This report was called up on Monday, when a long discussion took place upon it, and which ended in postponement by a vote of 41 to to 39. The next day it was again called up by Mr Roberts; but the house refused to consider it, by a vote of 40 to 46. The motion to consider it was renewed yesterday by Mr. R. Smith, and succeeded, when,

Mr. Todd moved, That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the express purpose of amending this report and resolution so that it will contain no expression for or against either a congressional or state caucus.

This proposition was attacked in every way that experience and cunning could devise, but carried at last by a vote of 62 to 26.

It will from this be perceived, that every time the question was agitated, the friends of Crawford and the Caucus lost ground. A majority of *two* on Monday, was, by Wednesday, swelled to 36.

The vote upon Mr. Todd's motion—or the motion that killed King Caucus, follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Addams, Alexander, Bachman, Baker, Beeson, Black, Boyer, Brown, Calvin, Cassat, Clark, Cochran, Cummings, Diven, Drumbeller, Ferguson, Forry, Graff, Grosh, Hobart, Holgate, Hottenstine, Huggins, Hummel, Hunt, Huss, Hutter, Hyde, Keating, Kirk, Leech, Lehman, A Lewis, E Lewis, Livergood, Manany, Markle, M'Kinney. M'Nair, Moore, Neill, Ogle, Painter, Patterson, Potts, Purdy, Rankin, Reed, Renninger, Reynolds, Ritner, Ryon, Shearer, Snyder, Stinson, Sullivan, Sutherland, Taylor, Todd, Wikoff, Williams, Wise—62.

NAYS.—Audenreid, Cassidy, Colly, Cope, Dale, Hoover, Jordan, Keys, Knight, S. Lawrence, Maclay, Mann, M'Bride, Mitchell, Norbury, Orth, Roberts, Scott, Seltzer, Shippen, F. Smith, R Smith, Stergere, Stevenson, Streator, J. Lawrence, *Spr.*—26.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1824.

Appointments by the City Councils.

John Darragh, Mayor
Joseph Barclay, Collector of the city tax.
William Graham, Treasurer.
John Patterson, Assessor.
John B. Gray, Gauger.
Thomas Bakewell, Inspector of pot & p. ashes
James Ekin, Inspector of Tobacco.
M. Evans, A. Roseburgh, & John Robinson, Regulators of the Streets.
Th. Scott, James Liggett and Richard Geary, Board Measurers.
Elijah Trovillo, Weigh-Master at the Market House.
William Eichbaum, Sr., do. at the Hay-Scales.

Appointment by the Mayor.

William Crawford, to be Street Commissioner.

☞ By an Ordinance of the City Councils, passed on Friday last, it is enacted, That the Weigh-Master at the Market-House shall pay a rent to the city, for the Weigh-House, &c. of $75 annually, that the Weigh-Master at the Hay-Scales shall pay an annual rent of $35, that the City Gauger, and Measurers of Boards, shall pay into the City Treasury 5 per cent on the fees received by them; and that the annual salary of the Street Commissioner shall be $200.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR *For Allegheny County.*

William M'Candless, Prothonotary of the court of common pleas.

William Pentland, clerk of the sessions, oyer and terminer and orphans' court.

Matthew Stewart, register and recorder.

Silas Engles, clerk of the mayor's court of the city of Pittsburgh.

Samuel Gormley, prothonotary or clerk of the supreme court, for the western district.

William Anderson and *Jacob Hanson*, auctioneers of the city of Pittsburgh.

At an Adjourned Jackson Meeting, held at the Court-House on the evening of the 8th inst. Dr. Felix Brunot presided, and Col. Wm. Anderson and Dr. Wm. F. Irwin, were secretaries. It was resolved, that the time of holding the Huntingdon Convention be changed from the 3d Monday in March to the 1st Monday in May; that R. J. Walker, Esq. be appointed a delegate, in the room of Mr. Edward Patchell, resigned; and that it is inexpedient at this time to nominate a candidate for Vice-President.

Extracts to the Editor of the Gazette, dated "Harrisburgh Jan 10, 1824.

"This has been truly a week of caucusing. The members of the democratic party held a caucus on Monday evening, in one of the committee rooms, upon the subject of a nomination of electors of President; but they could come to no agreement, and adjourned to meet again on Friday evening. On this last evening, however, they were engaged until about 8 o'clock at night upon Jonathan Roberts's famous report and resolution, on the Governor's message, relating to a change in the place where the electors of President and Vice President are to meet. For this reason the party caucus did not meet last night, but will this, but it is said to be a very questionable point whether they will take any measures about the business, and indeed it is difficult to perceive why they should, for the people have seriously taken it into their own hands, in nearly the whole of the counties.

"Mr Shippen's resolution, applauding the declaration of the President's message, in favor of freedom in the western hemisphere, got through on the 8th of January. That is, it passed. But there were some indirect lounges at it, that very much annoyed the mover, who is not very distinguished for mildness of temper, any more than he is for certain qualities of the head.

"Jonathan Roberts's report and resolution, referred to above, occupied the part of the week, that was not taken up by Mr. Shippen's. Finally the caucus part of it, or the part squinting at a caucus, was struck out; and "to make assurance doubly sure," a declaration was inserted, to the purport, that this Legislature gave no opinion in favor of, or in opposition to, a congressional or state caucus. So hath passed the week.

"When these things are going on, *business* languishes of course. There has been nothing done in that way; but perhaps all this is in order to afford the Governor an opportunity of making a trip to Lebanon, whither he has gone. His secretary, Rogers, spent 8 days of Christmas times at Lancaster: and this after all that was said about the absence of the officers of the late administration. Appointments are made slowly."

"Harrisburgh, Jan 12, 1824.

"Since my letter of Saturday, I have learnt the doings of the caucus, and that I was mistaken in the conjecture that they would do nothing. They did recommend the same plan, of appointing delegates, or instructing their members to act as such, to nominate electors of President and Vice President, at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of March, with that pursued last winter in the nomination of a candidate for governor. This time, however, they have not allowed the people the same opportunity of canvassing the propriety of their proceedings, and choosing or refusing to choose delegates, as they did last year: for it is but six weeks to the 4th of March. Several of the democratic members refused to attend the caucus. The friends of Crawford, and particularly Roberts, look wo-begone. In truth this gentleman has always been very much over-rated; and now he does not appear to as much advantage as he did a dozen of years ago. He is not equal to Holgate."

"*King Caucus—Dead.*"—Our Harrisburgh correspondent's letter, and the article we copy to-day, from the Chronicle, show that our legislature have determined to have no hand in a *Congressional* caucus nomination of a President.

A circular letter has been received in town, signed by 14 of the Democratic members of Congress from this state, assigning their reasons for deciding not to meet in caucus, to nominate a candidate. These members are, Messrs. Patterson, Udree, Plumer, John Findlay, Wm. Findlay, Brown, Ingham, Farrelly, Rogers, Tod, Harris, Wilson, M'Kean, and Miller. It is stated in letters, published in the Franklin Gazette, that only one of the Pennsylvania delegation is in favor of a caucus; that 190 members of Congress are against a caucus, and that but 68 are in favor of it. Putting all these facts together, we think it will scarcely be doubted that King Caucus, if not actually defunct, is at least past all surgery."

That our readers may see how their servants spend their time at Harrisburgh, we copy from the Aurora a sketch of the debate upon Mr. Ogle's famous Bachelor-tax bill. Who, after reading it, will not say our house of assembly is a *dignified* body? or who will doubt the assertion in one of the patent papers, that "there is a great accession of talent in the house?"

The Tariff.—In the lower house of Congress, on the 9th inst. Mr. Tod, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, which was read a first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union. 2000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Beware!—Counterfeit $10 bills of the Bank of Troy, New-York, are in circulation at Buffalo and Erie. The Erie Gazette says, 2's on the same bank, 5's on the Phœnix Bank of Hartford, and 5's of the Franklin Bank of New-York, are also in circulation.

The New-York Advocate says—"There are two comets now visible in the heavens. The one latest discovered, rises about 4 o'clock in the morning, about due east, with its luminous train, speeding its way to the sun."

THE COMET.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—Seeing in your paper a hint that a Comet had appeared, and observing this morning that the moon shone brightly, I rose to look for it, and could not but be highly delighted with the appearance of the heavens at the moment. The moon was some degrees above the horizon, in the north west; north of her, having nearly the same altitude, was the bright star Capella; above her were Castor and Pollux; a little south of her was Jupiter; and at something of a greater altitude was Porcyan, directly towards the west. East of Porcyan was the bright constellation of the Lion; a little to the west of the meridian was Mars, extremely bright and [illegible] north and east of him was Arcturus, and a [illegible] to the south of east was Venus, the largest [illegible] brightest of all the planets; towards [illegible] was Spica Virginis; and on the meridian was the Great Bear, towards the north.

The Comet is in the right thigh of Hercules, and at 5 o'clock in the morning had an altitude of 45°, and an azimuth of 69° 45′ from the north; its latitude in the heavens is 61° nearly, its right ascension is 250°; its longitude is 9s. 12°, and its declination 40°. It rises in our latitude at ten minutes before twelve o'clock this night, and at four o'clock in the morning of to-morrow it will have an altitude equal to 35° 30′. Its nucleus is hazy, but equal to a star of the first magnitude. Its tail stretches about two degrees. By another observation we may be able to state whether it be proceeding towards its perihelion, or returning from it, and we may also be able to calculate the period when it will pass its perihelion, or when it may have passed it.

Pittsburgh, Jan 14, 1824.

Cooper's New Novel.

THE PILOT—2 Vols.

Will be received, in a day or two, by
J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.
N. W. corner of Wood and Third Streets.
Jan. 16, 1824—1t.

A Gardener Wanted.

A PERSON well qualified to take charge of and cultivate an extensive Garden, and who can furnish satisfactory recommendation, will find an advantageous situation, by applying at this office. Jan 16—tf.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.
Jan. 16.—3t&eo3

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas [illegible], in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. James Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, [illegible]ssion given the first day of April next. [illegible] to
M. [illegible] Cassilly.
Pittsburgh, Jan 16—tf

SALE OF PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a deed from James Morrison to the subscriber, bearing date the [illegible] day of February, 1818, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, in book X, page 307: And also, by virtue of an agreement, made on the 14th day of January, 1820, between the subscriber and Robert Patterson, recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in book B B, volume 27, page 428, &c. and of another agreement, made on the 14th February, 1820, between the last named parties, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in book B 2, vol. 27, pages 252, 253, and of the power and authority therein contained and vested in me, by the said deed and agreements—I will sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder,

On Friday, the 30th day of January, inst.
At 2 o'clock, P. M. at the premises,

A Lot of Ground.

On Second street, adjoining where I now live, being part of Lot No. 283, in the City of Pittsburgh, containing 20 feet front, and about 80 feet deep, on which there is a Frame Shop, and part of two Brick Kitchens.

ALSO, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground,

on Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, 35½ feet front, and about 60 feet deep, being part of Lot No. 317, in the city of Pittsburgh, on which are two Frame Tenements, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Reaney and Mr. Cheetham. This lot is held by perpetual lease, and is subject to a yearly ground rent of two dollars per foot.

The papers above referred to, may be seen, at any time, at my office, in Fourth Street. Indisputable titles will be given.

M. B. Lowrie.
January 16, 1824—3t

HENRY HOLDSHIP,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that in consequence of his other engagements preventing his personal attention entirely to the Building Business, he has connected himself with Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. from whose activity and enterprise, he feels confident in saying, the

BUILDING BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
will be hereafter carried on to the satisfaction of all who may give the concern employment.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1824.—3

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store.

In Market-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Ingrain, Venetian and Stair

CARPETING,

BEST GERMAN

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—*ALSO*—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,

LINSEED OIL,

By the Barrel,

American and Foreign

WINES,

SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,

1800000

SADDLERS' TACKS,

As orted—at Philadelphia prices.

Machine and Hand Cards,

CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

5, 1823—tf.

[illegible]ORLEANS SUGAR,

[illegible] PRIME QUALITY,

BY THE BARREL,

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant

Dec. 26, 1823—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN

AND

PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G^m DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse medicines; Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advan[illegible] to purchasers. He has also received a [illegible] of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*; [illegible] *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and [illegible] *Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduc[illegible] by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robert*[illegible] *Cordial, Elixir of Health, W*[illegible] *Patent Worm Tea. Tetter*, and *Itch* [illegible] *Ruby's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark; English Windsor. Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, [illegible]ache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; *Fresh Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine;* best *Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c &c. &c.

Jan 9.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,

Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Jul. 11. tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18—tf.

The Assignees of B. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING

AND

STATIONARY BUSINESS,

Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand,

N. W Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,

Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

TO RENT,

The commodious Dwelling House,

At the corner of Grant and Second Streets, now occupied by Geo. Poe, Esq.

Also,

That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1. 1824.—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, William Masson, of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws of said state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Judges have appointed *Monday, the second day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Masson,

Sail Maker.

City of Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1824—3t.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we shall not be severally discharged.

Allen Kerr,
of Ross Township, Farmer.
Samuel Irwin,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.
William Jones,
of Robinson Township, Carpenter.
Thomas Burrel,
of Pittsburgh, Doctor of Medicine.
E. M. Miers,
of Pittsburgh, Glass Cutter.
George Brister,
of Pittsburgh, Tobacconist.
Christian Kaufman,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.
John Shields,
St. Clair Township, Well-digger.
Jacob Stemmetz,
of Plum Township, Farmer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—3sk

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the [illegible]est manner, and warranted to be *durable* [illegible] *the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at [illegible]test notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.

SPANISH HIDES, &c.

Nicholas Griffith

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

150 Prime La Plata x Hides.

ALSO,

STRAW BONNETS,

Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.

Which he will sell Low for CASH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824—4t.

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,

IN THE

Wholesale

DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K. Page,
M. B. Lowrie.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—Jan. 9. tf

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Spahr, Baker, in Fourth-Street, between Market and Ferry streets.

THE HOUSE, next door to the above, now in the tenure of Mr. Clayland.

THE HOUSE, in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, now occupied by Captain Young.

THE HOUSE, next door, now occupied by Mr. Dewees.

THE STORE and Dwelling House, in Wood Street, nearly opposite to Col. Ramsay's Hotel, now occupied by Mr. Hartman.

TWO LOTS, in the town of Allegheny, and an OUT LOT of ten acres, all cleared and ready for a spring crop, near to the residence of the Rev Mr. Hopkins

The terms will be very moderate.—Possession will be given on the 1st of April.

George Poe, Jr.

Jan. 9, 1824.—3

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business; including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co.
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsurgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 22. [illegible]

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of Three *per cent.* The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.—[Jan. 9—3t]

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16. 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

To the Public

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 1823—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I, Richard Geary, of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary.

House Carpenter.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,

Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Store-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.

Wood-St between Front and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 25 6m

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

James Rockwell,
City of Pittsburgh, Weaver.
Francis Cooper,
Pitt township, Shoemaker.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1824

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Firm of *Wrenshall, Fielding &* Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to call upon S. K. Page for payment, and all those indebted are requested to pay the same to John F. Wrenshall—J. F. Wrenshall having sold his interest in said establishment to S. K. Page.

John F. Wrenshall,
John H. Fielding,
Saml. K. Page.

Dec. 18.—[J. 9*]

Creditors, Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed the *second day of February* next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

J. H. Lambdin,

Bookseller.

Jan 9—3t chm.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hugh Silvester, deceased, heretofore of the City of Shrewsbury, Old England, and late of the City of Pittsburgh, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against said estate, to present them legally attested for settlement

Joseph Wainwright, Ex'r.

Pitt Township, Jan. 1, 1824—3t

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store.
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,
American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1300000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.
[illegible] 5, 1823—tf.

[illegible]EW-ORLEANS SUGAR,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
BY THE BARREL,
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant
Dec. 26, 1823—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.
August 29—tf.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,
Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse medicines; Paints Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments; Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Head-ache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff; Vanilla* Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; *Fresh Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boat Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c &c. &c.

Jan 9.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
July 11. tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 18.—tf

The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING
AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS,
Will be continued by
Henry Holdship,
On his own account, at the old stand,
N. W Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H Lambdin,
Agent.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—3m.

TO RENT,

The commodious Dwelling House,

At the corner of Grant and Second Streets, now occupied by Geo. Poe, Esq.

Also,
That House and Lot,

Handsomely situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.
Jan. 1. 1824.—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c

I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, William Masson, of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the laws of said state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Judges have appointed *Monday, the second day of February next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

William Masson,
Sail Maker.
City of Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1824—3t.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we shall not be severally discharged.

Allen Kerr,
of Ross Township, Farmer.
Samuel Irwin,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.
William Jones,
of Robinson Township, Carpenter.
Thomas Burrel,
of Pittsburgh Doctor of Medicine
E. M. Miers,
of Pittsburgh, Glass Cutter.
George Brister,
of Pittsburgh, Tobacconist.
Christian Kaufman,
of Pitt Township, Farmer.
John Shields,
St. Clair Township, Well-digger.
Jacob Stemmetz,
of Plum Township, Farmer.
Pittsqungh, Jan. 1, 1824—3sk

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts.pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

SPANISH HIDES, &C.

Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
150 Prime La Plata x Hide s.
ALSO,
STRAW BONNETS,
Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.
Which he will sell Low for CASH.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t.

The Subscribers

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,
IN THE
Wholesale
DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K. Page,
M. B. Lowrie.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—Jan. 9. tf

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Spahr, Baker, in Fourth-Street, between Market and Ferry streets.

THE HOUSE, next door to the above, now in the tenure of Mr. Clayland.

THE HOUSE, in Second street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, now occupied by Captain Young.

THE HOUSE, next door, now occupied by Mr. Dewees.

THE STORE and Dwelling House, in Wood Street, nearly opposite to Col. Ramsay's Hotel, now occupied by Mr. Harman.

TWO LOTS, in the town of Allegheny, and an OUT LOT of ten acres, all cleared and ready for a spring crop, near to the residence of the Rev Mr. Hopkins

The terms will be very moderate.—Possession will be given on the 1st of April.

George Poe, Jr.
Jan. 9, 1824.—3

COMMISSION HOUSE, Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends, that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at "Upper Portland," for the transaction of a general commission business, including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandise, trusting to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouse, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property, residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be exclusively conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823,

Upper Portland Warehouse

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandise, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed *directly* into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B. R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co
Lexington, Ky
Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824—3m.]

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsurgh, Sept. 22. 1823—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 17. tfyaMil

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *Three per cent.* The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1824.—[Jan. 9—3t]

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frickman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16. 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

To the Public

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,
Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 1823—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I, Richard Geary, of the city of Pittsburgh, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Richard Geary.
House Carpenter.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1824.

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies,
Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and
Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig
and Bar Lead

Robert Turner.
Wood-St between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25 6m

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

the most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that we, the subscribers, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed Monday the second day of February next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

James Rockwell,
City of Pittsburgh, Weaver.
Francis Cooper,
Pitt township, Shoemaker.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1824

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Firm of *Wrenshall, Fielding & Co* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to call upon S. K. Page for payment, and all those indebted are requested to pay the same to John F. Wrenshall—J. F. Wrenshall having sold his interest in said establishment to S. K. Page.

John F. Wrenshall,
John H. Fielding,
Saml K. Page.
Dec. 18.—[J. 9*]

Creditors, Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several acts of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed the *second day of February next* for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

J. H. Lambdin,
Bookseller.
Jan 9—3t chh.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hugh Silvester, deceased, heretofore of the City of Shrewsbury, Old England, and late of the City of Pittsburgh, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against said estate, to present them legally attested for settlement.

Joseph Wainwright, Ex'r.
Pitt Township, Jan. 1, 1824—3*